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CSSR MEDIA SEE FURTHER POSSIBILITIES FOR MBFR AGREEMENT

LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE Chides West

AU0912100Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 8 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[A. Silan article in the column "On International Events": "Vienna: What Next?"]

[Text] Exactly 5 years ago today, the Warsaw Pact states directly participating in the talks on reducing the number of troops and agreements in central Europe--the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR--submitted their comprehensively worked out proposal to the NATO countries. Had the Western countries demonstrated their good will at that time (or later), Europe would have entered this year with a substantially smaller stockpile of weapons and with the total numerical strength of armed forces reduced by almost 300,000 soldiers. But what does the reality look like...?

Every day brings new reports demonstrating that the idea of limiting the arms race and moving to disarmament that is tenaciously, untiringly and energetically pursued by the Soviet Union and socialist countries, is gaining increasingly broad and powerful support all over the world. It has been confirmed, among other things, by the session of the committee for political and security questions of the 33d UN General Assembly session, currently discussing the proposals concerning 17 points on the agenda of this disarmament session, at which Soviet proposals encounter almost full support. The most recent declarations of the highest USSR and U.S. representatives gave hope to the world that the SALT II agreement delayed by the Washington hawks for such a long time, might yet become reality this year, which would represent a step of key significance for international military detente.

Limitation of the two militarily strongest powers' international weapons could be followed, at last, by easing military tension in the region of the highest concentration of armed forces and arms (including nuclear arms) in the world: in central Europe. Up to now, the NATO countries have been responding to the proposals submitted by the socialist countries--not only to that of 8 November 1973, but to all proposals the socialist countries submitted at the Vienna talks, all taking into consideration the principles of not upsetting the existing balance of power and equal security of both sides--with endless delays, quibbles and, above all, attempts to gain absolutely unacceptable unilateral advantages that would upset the balance of power in favor of NATO.

A.N. Kosygin said in his speech on Saturday that "a policy that tries to combine disarmament talks with decisions to step up feverish armament necessarily evokes misgivings and concern." This U.S. and NATO policy is also reflected in the Vienna talks. Twice it was necessary to wait for 2 years before the Western countries' delegations answered socialist states' proposals, proposals meeting--moreover--the NATO partners halfway. The Western militarist circles' dangerous chase after the chimera of gaining military preponderance has been characteristic of the NATO countries' attempts to push a reduction through that would be three times higher in the socialist countries than on their own side. The NATO countries have not yet responded to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposals of 8 June, which the delegates of Western countries in Vienna themselves judge to be of great potential significance for working out a future agreement.

In spite of this, there are now reports from NATO circles in Brussels to the effect that Bundeswehr representatives reject a solution that might, now or in the future, make it more difficult to "balance" the military position of the FRG in this bloc. They also have objections to individual commitments on the limit of troops of individual countries. The NATO countries are generally trying to narrow the goal of the talks and categorically reject any reduction or limitation of growth of air forces. The FRG, Great Britain and other West European countries and Canada refuse to state by how much they are willing to reduce their troops' numerical strength in the second stage. New armaments plans are apparently hidden behind these stands. General Haig, chief commander of the United NATO Armed Forces and of U.S. troops in Europe, recommends that a rapid increase in the number and effectiveness of medium-range nuclear weapons located in Europe should start after the signing of SALT II and suggests--to quote verbatim--"to transfer the arms race to Europe." Other high-ranking U.S. military officials express themselves similarly and the same thing is being trumpeted by the U.S. propaganda machinery and by, among others, West German commentators, under headlines such as "Will (Western) Europe Have To Pay for SALT II?"

But the number of those who understand the danger of delays in Vienna is growing in the West. The socialist countries, among them the CSSR, will continue to strive with all their forces to reach agreement and are aware that not all possibilities have yet been exhausted. At the same time, they point to the fact that the NATO countries should, within a reasonably short period, finally answer the 8 June propsals. It is of urgent interest to both sides.

ROLNICKE'NOVINY Notes 'Small Steps'

AU0213300Y Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 31 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 AU

[M. Smolik commentary: "5 Years in the Hofburg"]

[Excerpt] The Vienna negotiations are aimed at alleviating the two blocs' military confrontation and complementing the political with a military detente without impairing the security of any of the involved sides, and they have been complicated from the very beginning. And it must be immediately added: This was not the socialist countries' fault, but that of the capitalist states, which have lacked good will and a sense of realism from the very beginning. From the very first meeting, the West has not renounced its attempts at achieving a unilateral supremacy by means of the agreement being prepared. The Western stances at the negotiations in Vienna's Hofburg have been an example of how to hold back closed values [uzatvorene hodnoty], rather than proof that the West really cares whether the negotiations yield real fruit. This has also caused the failure in achieving any significant specific results during the long Vienna discussions.

Nevertheless, certain small steps have been made in Vienna, particularly in the course of the 15th round. This was again due to the socialist states, which submitted new proposals in addition to the numerous preceding ones; the new proposals were drafted to free the negotiations from their deadend and shift them to the level of the practical working-out of agreement. They were characterized by a broad understanding of the questions and they took into account the decisive aspects of the Western stances, with the aim of achieving a sensible compromise. When they were placed on the table in Vienna, certain Western delegates, by inertia, spoke about them in a skeptical tone; others spoke of them with hope. But everyone evaluated them as the socialist countries' endeavor to open doors on the path to an agreement.

So far the Western states have given no clear answer to these proposals. On one hand, they acknowledge that "the Warsaw Pact proposals, submitted in the 15th round, have narrowed the area of discords about the main principles," but on the other hand, they declare that "no real progress on the path toward achieving an agreement is possible." And thus, on the 5th anniversary of the Hofburg negotiations, it must be stated that a number of problems and difficulties remain to be overcome on the road to the agreement. Certain of them have an objective nature; but the main ones stem from the NATO countries' repeated attempts to insure a unilateral military supremacy for themselves, although the only main principle of agreement may be the maintenance of parity in equal security. The basis for an agreement undoubtedly exists. The only necessary thing is that the West manifest reciprocal initiative and strive, as the socialist countries are striving, for a sensible compromise. It is truly high time for the Western parties, too, to manifest their good will and to take a step forward in meeting the other side halfway.

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA CSCE MEETING

LD092318Y Warsaw PAP in English 2103 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, 9 Nov, PAP--A successive debate of representatives of 35 state-signatories to the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki, chaired by the Polish delegation, was held in Montreux, Switzerland, on Thursday. The meeting, attended by 120 experts from European countries, the USA and Canada, was devoted to the means of peaceful settlement of international disputes, and is one of the links in the process of implementation of the decisions adopted in the CSCE Final Act.

In the course of the to-date exchange of views 31 delegations already presented their governments' standpoints toward the question of peaceful solution of disputes and working out a method of their settlement which would be acceptable to all.

Taking the floor at a general debate, chairman of the Polish delegation, Mieczyslaw Paszkowski, stressed that the principle of peaceful settlement obliges all states to solve all the disputable questions in such a way as not to endanger international peace, security and justice. Various methods of peaceful settlement of disputes serve this aim. It is also important to give the sides a free choice of the most appropriate means for solving every conflict, taking into consideration the character and the accompanying circumstances.

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

LD102304Y Prague CTK in English 2114 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, 10 Nov, CETEKA--The most pressing task in the field of disarmament is the program for nuclear disarmament, Czechoslovak delegate Ludek Handl told the UN political and security committee here today.

He stressed that a halt to the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons and transition is a gradual liquidation of these weapons would influence considerably the international atmosphere and reduce the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and at the same time pave the road towards a radical progress in the whole sphere of disarmament. This is why Czechoslovakia fully supported the constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet delegation to the UN special session on disarmament included in the document on the practical ways of halting the arms race. Czechoslovakia opines that the constructive work in this direction cannot be undermined by the development and production of new kinds of weapons and their systems. The socialist countries submitted to the Geneva disarmament committee this year an international draft agreement which would ban the production, stockpiling, development and use of nuclear neutron weapons. The committee should start as soon as possible discussions on the elaboration of such an agreement, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

In this connection he said Czechoslovakia welcomes the statements of the Soviet Union and the U.S. in the Geneva disarmament committee that both countries want to put forward a joint draft agreement banning radiological weapons.

The achievement of progress in nuclear disarmament would contribute to the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. SALT II agreement.

The achievement of a general and complete test ban is a [word indistinct] and necessary step towards halting the arms race, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

The nuclear non-proliferation treaty has not yet been joined by nearly 50 UN member states, including two nuclear powers, and that is why Czechoslovakia considers it important that effective international measures be taken to make the treaty universal, the Czechoslovak delegate said.

Czechoslovakia also welcomes the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world under an agreement of all states involved. Such agreement must naturally give reliable guarantees that such zones will really be nuclear-free.

Czechoslovakia fully shares the concern of a number of countries over the growing threat of nuclear armament in the South African Republic and Israel and will support all actions which would avert this danger, the Czechoslovak delegate further said.

He also said Czechoslovakia favours a reduction of armament expenditures and opines that an agreement between states with large economic and military potentials, including the permanent members of the UN Security Council, on a concrete rate of reduction of their military budgets in absolute values could be a realistic way in this direction.

Czechoslovak delegate Ludek Handl also pointed to the threat constituted by stockpiling the conventional weapons and increasing numbers in the armed forces and said Czechoslovakia considers it necessary to conclude an agreement on arms and armed forces reduction in central Europe.

He concluded his address by stressing that a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control could be sped up considerably by a thoroughly prepared disarmament conference.

RESULTS OF PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS REPORTED

AU131920Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Announcement by Central Election Commission on final results of elections for deputies to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Excerpt] The election of deputies to the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was successfully held throughout the country, in our diplomatic representations and on board our ships in transit on 12 November 1978.

The Central Election Commission, after examining all the election documents, notes that elections for deputies to the People's Assembly were held in complete conformity with the Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the law on the elections of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The examination of all official records of election zones shows that in the 250 electoral zones 1,436,289 electors were registered on the election lists. Participating in the voting for deputies to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were 1,436,288 electors, this being equal to over 99.99 percent of the voters. One elector did not take part in the voting. In the 250 electoral zones 1,436,285 electors voted for the candidates of the Albanian Democratic Front, this being equal to 100 percent of all voters, since on the basis of Article 38 of the law on the People's Assembly elections three ballots were found void.

The 12 November elections took place in a glowing revolutionary atmosphere, amidst high political enthusiasm and great mobilization of all the working masses for implementing the historic decisions of the Seventh AWP Congress and the teachings of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha. By their participation in the voting and by casting all ballots for the candidates of the Democratic Front, our people once again expressed their fervent approval for the general line of the party, their steel-like unity around the party and their firm belief in their own forces to always advance the country's socialist construction. By their free and democratic vote, this time, as always, our people voted for the consolidation, prosperity and defense of one socialist country, the happy days which we are enjoying and the bright future. They expressed their (?endless) allegiance to Marxism-Leninism, their firm determination to always march forward securely without fear of the plots and intrigues of imperialists, social imperialists, revisionists of all hues, and reaction.

The elections for the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania were another ardent expression of the unity of the people around the party and its party Central Committee headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the socialist patriotism and determination of the Albanian people to constantly strengthen the people's regime, further deepen the socialist democracy and steel the dictatorship of the proletariat, the secure weapon for defending the achieved victories and a guarantee for the triumph of the socialist revolution.

Based on the official records of the Commission of Electoral Zones and acting on the basis of Article 15 on the elections of the People's Assembly, the Central Election Commission decided to register as deputies elected to the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and forward to the Credentials Commission of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the election document for the 250 deputies of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

VISIT OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO CHINA SCORED

AU140900Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A large delegation of American agricultural specialists led by Robert Bergland, U.S. secretary of agriculture, is currently visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The American delegation was warmly welcomed and had talks with Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the Chinese State Council; Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; and other Chinese officials.

The Chinese news Agency NCNA termed the meeting and talks with this emissary of American imperialism as friendly and useful, and stressed that both sides found many fields for cooperation.

In one of the receptions hosted for these representatives of the American monopolistic capital, the Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry noted that the exchanges between China and the United States in the field of agriculture have increased to a great extent and that vast fields are being opened to develop cooperation in the future between the two countries in this direction, adding that Bergland's current visit has provided an excellent opportunity for exchanging opinions on contacts and cooperation between the two sides in the field of agricultural technology and the exchange of farm products. For example, many American specialists will go to China. For their part, Chinese apprentices will go to the United States to learn from the capitalist experience in organizing and managing agriculture. The Chinese minister of agriculture noted: We will learn from the achievements of the United States and other countries in agriculture.

After having thanked the Chinese friends for their extremely warm welcome, the American secretary of agriculture said that the several visits by American envoys to China show the determination of President Carter to improve the relations between our countries.

The American delegation also made a number of commitments to the Chinese friends. Bergland promised the Chinese to create opportunities for more contacts with the American monopolistic firms which could supply China with agricultural and technological equipment. He also stressed that his delegation was convinced that there was no opposition from the Chinese side for getting credits for American equipment and services. Thus he gives the signal to the American monopolies that China has opened the gates for (?granting) credits.

These numerous trips by the emissaries of American imperialism to China show not only the comprehensive relations of American imperialism with the Chinese revisionists, but also the [word indistinct] of the latter who, (?in pursuance of) their ambition to become a superpower, have chosen the United States and the world capitalism as their partner.

UN DELEGATE ASSAILS CONCEPT OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD122042Y Tirana ATA in English 0952 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 12 Nov, ATA--During the debates at the first commission of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on the "conclusion of a convention for the strengthening of the guarantees for the security of the non-nuclear countries", the floor was taken also by the representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Abdi Baleta, who said among others:

For many years now the imperialist superpowers have been speaking continually about their alleged desire "to limit and ban the nuclear tests" and to create through agreements and treaties a system of "guarantees," which would allegedly strengthen the security of the non-nuclear states and would prevent nuclear war.

However, facts clearly prove that the superpowers and the imperialist powers which are armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons are not at all worried to avert the danger of these weapons.

The Albanian representative stressed further on that the danger of a nuclear attack against a country, or the conflagration of a world war with very grave consequences for mankind, have their source in the aggressive and hegemonic policy of the imperialist superpowers which aim at dominating the world and divide it into zones of influence. It is certain that when they will decide to employ these weapons, they will not be concerned at all as to where they will strike and will never bear in mind any convention that guarantees the non-nuclear states or the decisions that proclaim this or that part of the globe as "zones without nuclear weapons". Therefore we are of the opinion that the initiatives to set up so-called zones of "peace" or "disarmed" in various regions, or the idea like that of transforming the Balkans into a zone free from atomic weapons, do not avert the danger of war and the threat of nuclear arms. When the superpowers declare that they are ready to support the setting up of and respect the status of such zones or to guarantee the security of the non-nuclear states, they try to lull the vigilance of the peoples.

The draft-convention presented to this commission by the Soviet social-imperialists aims at legalizing the right of the superpowers and the imperialist powers to preserve and increase their arsenal of nuclear weapons. It also aims at legalizing the right of the nuclear powers to employ the nuclear arms. In fact, the draft constitutes an open threat hinting that if a non-nuclear state does not sign the convention, then it becomes the target of a nuclear attack.

In conclusion, the Albanian representative said that the peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples of the world should oppose even more (?resolutely the) aggressive policy and activity of the imperialist superpowers.

BRIEFS

NEW FACTORY INAUGURATED--On the eve of elections for deputies to the People's Assembly and in a very festive atmosphere, a [words indistinct] factory was inaugurated in Pushe Arrez of Puke District. The factory is another fine gift of the party on its 37th anniversary. In addition to the factory's workers, the inauguration ceremony was also attended by miners, lumberjacks and other workers, as well as AWP Central Committee member Petrit Bala; Bogic Mataj, chairman of the district people's council executive committee, and others. A speech was delivered by Dod Noshka, secretary of the party bureau of the timber processing plant. Thoma Dine, first secretary of Puke District party committee, then cut the ribbon and the guests toured various sections of the new faòtory, whose products will be used by the food and light industry, the chemical industry, the construction industry, and will also be exported. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU]

NEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL INAUGURATION--On the eve of the elections for deputies to the People's Assembly, a new neurological-psychiatric hospital was inaugurated in Tirana. The ceremony was attended by Ibrahim Shehu, secretary of the Tirana District party committee and cadres from the Ministry of Health and the people's council executive committee. The new hospital has 170 beds and is equipped with modern laboratories and with physiotherapeutical, electrocephalographic, gamma-encephalographic and acupuncture units. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU]

MORE ON VISIT OF USSR'S KIRILENKO

Received by Zhivkov

AU132000Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Varna, 13 Nov, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, received here Mr Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

At the problems talks the two sides informed each other of the basic problems and directions in the work of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the further build-up of socialism and communism. They noted with satisfaction that a lot has been achieved in the implementation of the programme for all-round development of cooperation between the two fraternal countries and of bringing them closer to one another. Considerable work has been done in the expansion and deepening of the integration processes between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The dialogue proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and exceptional cordiality, in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

Present at the meeting were Mr Milko Balev, head of Mr Todor Zhivkov's office, and Mr Vladimir Bazovskiy, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU132100Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, gave an official dinner tonight in honor of Andrey Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee attended. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Sofia, also attended.

During the dinner Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Andrey Kirilenko proposed toasts to the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, to the flourishing of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, and to the fraternal cooperation between Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. The dinner was held in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR USSR

AU131450Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the inauguration of the joint Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat project, a Bulgarian delegation left for Odessa. The delegation is headed by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Valentin Pavlov, minister plenipotentiary and counselor at the USSR Embassy in Sofia, was also present.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE MEETS

AU132107Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A session of the National Assembly Permanent Committee on Foreign Affairs was held jointly with the State Council's Council on Foreign Relations. The committee discussed the report read by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on increasing the effectiveness of Bulgaria's foreign economic activities, and heard a report by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, on the visit of the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation to Denmark in October 1978.

Andrey Lukanov reported on the activities of the state organs in implementing party and government decisions in connection with increasing the effectiveness of Bulgaria's foreign economic activities. The permanent committee approved the report on the Council of Ministers' deputy chairman and expressed a number of recommendations on the further improvement of the effectiveness of Bulgaria's foreign economic activities.

Comrade Vladimir Bonev reported on the visit of the Spanish and Austrian parliamentary delegations to Bulgaria this year. He stated that these visits were fruitful and will contribute to the further expansion of Bulgaria's relations with these two countries.

BTA ANALYST ACCUSES CARTER OF DISREGARDING U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS

AU131538Y Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[BTA analyst St. Stamenov article: "Defending Human Rights--Disturbing Public Peace"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Nov, BTA--President Jimmy Carter's human rights concern has become proverbial. Now at hand is a case, though by no means the first one, to bear out his concern in regard to the citizens of his own country. The trial in Buffalo, Minnesota, against Dean Reed and 19 comrades of his, offers an excellent opportunity to demonstrate it. A trial about what? Against what kind of criminal acts? The answer is simple--because twenty Americans dared to join the farmers' protest march against the arbitrariness of monopolies. In this case, however, the President has been personally summoned. Dean Reed has already sent two letters to President Carter calling for an end to be put to the flagrant human rights violations in the United States.

Prior to his electrocution more than 50 years ago, Bartolomeo Vanzetti said: "It is my hope that I am the last victim of such a gross injustice". The cases when the dissidents in the United States were being tried on the basis of forged and unproved evidence are far from isolated. Dean Reed and his comrades are being charged with disturbing the public peace. The Wilmington Ten were charged with allegedly setting fire on a grocery, while Elmer Pratt--with "resisting the police". To add to the list of forged charges are the trials against Dr Benjamin Spock, Angela Davis, Pastor Coffin. The list could be further extended by what befell the Indians at Wounded Knee.

Could it be that human rights struggle in the United States is identical with public peace disturbance? Let's recall that it was the United States of all, that declined to sign 18 of the 22 human rights conventions adopted by the United Nations. Neither did they ratify the 1948 convention on preventing and punishing the genocide crimes, which is in force in 82 countries.

The FBI files contain the records of virtually the entire adult population of the United States.

It becomes evident from the "investigation activity and the rights of the Americans" report of the U.S. Congress that over the last few years alone, the F.B.I. has investigated 500,000 people charged with "subversive activity" in spite of the fact that their actions have never been proved to go beyond or go against the law.

The greatest irony and hypocrisy lies in your launching a human rights campaign on a world-wide scale in your capacity as President of the United States, while failing to put an end to the gross violation of these rights here, in our [as received] country, in the United States, writes Dean Reed in his letter to President Carter. No reply has followed the letter and probably none will ever turn up. The U.S. President has declared himself the human rights champion but in foreign countries only. As for his country, he is too busy. He is much troubled and concerned about the rights of men thousands of miles away from Washington, and for this simple reason he has no time to spare for the human rights problem in his own country.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ANGOLA's NETO ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU102017Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has sent a greetings telegram to Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA, the Labor Party, on the occasion of the third anniversary of Angola's independence proclamation.

We enjoy the noteworthy successes achieved by the People's Republic of Angola in strengthening its national independence, the telegram says. We are following the successes of the Angolan working people in fulfilling the historic decisions of the First MPLA Congress on the development of your country along the path to socialism with respect and joy. In their creative work to achieve profound socioeconomic changes and in their struggle to defend the achievements of the revolution, the Angolan people have the support of their natural allies--the countries of the socialist community.

We, the telegram says, are proud that from the very beginning of your heroic struggle for freedom and independence we established very close ties between the BCP and the MPLA, which, following the liberation, have acquired new dimensions in the fruitful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola.

The friendship and cooperation treaty that we signed and which is a further stage in the development of the fraternal relations between our countries and peoples built sound foundations for our bilateral cooperation, which I believe will develop more and more and will become more fruitful and complete for the well-being and success of our peoples, in the interest of strengthening world peace, international security and socialism.

In conclusion, the telegram expresses wishes for further greater victories in building the new society in the People's Republic of Angola.

ZHIVKOV GREETS PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU130950Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Apparent text of greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, to Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, on the occasion of his 65th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Cunhal, on the occasion of your 65th birthday please accept warmest and fraternal greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, all Bulgarian communists and on my personal behalf.

In your personality we greet a fierce revolutionary who has devoted his life to his people and to the Portuguese Communist Party, a tireless fighter for the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and a great friend of socialist Bulgaria.

We wish you, dear Comrade Cunhal, many long years of good health and further successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

TODOROV RECEIVES UN ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIAL

ID101942Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 10 Nov, BTA--The questions of cooperation between Bulgaria and the UN programme for the protection of the environment (UNEP) were discussed today at a meeting between the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the executive director of UNEP, Dr Mustafa Kamal Tolba.

Dr Mustafa Tolba said that Bulgaria's experience in the organization and planning of environmental protection could be successfully utilized by other countries. He gave a high appraisal to the work of the "Vassil Poushkarov" institute of soil study and yield programming and of the institute of social hygiene and organization of the health service. He also expressed the opinion that good conditions exist in Bulgaria for the training of qualified cadres in the sphere of environmental protection. In his view this would be a valuable contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks facing UNEP.

The meeting was attended by Mr George Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection with the Bulgarian Government, and by Mr Zhivko Zhivkov, chairman of the Council for the Protection and Reproduction of the Environment.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO INDIA

Received by President Reddy

AU111905Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Delhi, 11 Nov, BTA--Today Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, received Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, who is on a friendly visit there.

At the meeting both sides stated that Bulgarian-Indian relations mark an all-round development and deepening. Views on further strengthening of bilateral culture contacts were exchanged.

Mrs Zhivkova also met Mr Pratap Chandra Chunder, India's minister of education, social welfare and culture, and had talks with him. It was noted with satisfaction that the program on cultural exchange for the 1977-1978 period was successfully fulfilled. Both sides expressed the view that there are further possibilities for expansion of cultural relations, which be unfolded in a new and long-term agreement for cooperation in this sphere.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture made her Indian hosts familiar with the forthcoming celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. They expressed a wish to take part in the celebrations of this event. Other issues of Bulgaro-Indian cultural cooperation and exchange of scientific and cultural workers were also discussed.

Visits Bulgarian Culture Center

AU132113Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, who is paying a friendly vitit to India, visited the Bulgarian cultural and information center in the city of Dehli. She spoke about the successful development of Bulgarian-Indian cultural relations, a part of the comprehensive and active friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Lyudmila Zhivkova pointed out that the Bulgarian cultural and information center must become a center for acquainting the Indian public with Bulgaria's comprehensive achievements and a center for intensifying Bulgarian-Indian cooperation.

Outstanding leaders of Indian culture and science attended the meeting at the Bulgarian cultural center. Lyudmila Zhivkova was presented with books by Bulgarian authors that had recently been published by Indian publishing houses after being translated into the Hindi language.

NEW COMPUTER SYSTEM TO JOIN CEMA, UNESCO SYSTEMS

AU091647Y Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Nov, BTA--A national system for compilation and storing of scientific and technological data is in the process of establishment now. It will be later on joined with the CMEA information and data system and the UNESCO "Unisyst".

The Central Institute for Scientific and Technological Information (CISTI) in Sofia functions as the basic unit of the national scientific and technological data system. The computer memory of the CISTI automated centre (one of the best in the socialist community) stores an enormous bulk of data on various subjects: world news in engineering, electrical engineering, telecommunications, physics and biology. The terminal network, which is to link automatically this data bank with the end users--various research institutes, designing organizations and enterprises--is under intensive construction.

The CISTI exchanges data with more than 1,000 foreign data compilation centres. It cooperates the closest with the all-union institute for scientific and technological information in Moscow, where a CISTI terminal is functioning. Thanks to this cooperation, the Bulgarian scientists and specialists will have in the near future exhaustive information on most of the natural sciences. The all-union research institute for medical information, for instance, will supply the Bulgarian medical specialists till the end of this year, with magnet tapes of the latest achievements in medicine. The CISTI will put in operation an automated system for comparative analysis of the Bulgarian industrial output and technology.

CISTI's library received 7,000-8,000 scientific periodicals a year, 2,000-4,000 scientific papers, 350,000 patent descriptions, scores of thousands of catalogues and prospects from various firms. The library's patent depository already houses 10,000,000 patent descriptions from 22 industrially developed states.

BRIEFS

TANKER FOR USSR--A new 2,150-ton tanker (?Garanets) -222 has been delivered by the Ivan Dimitrov shipyard in Ruse to SOVIMPORT, the Soviet all-union association. This tanker will be docked in the port of Irkutsk and will serve the areas of central Siberia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Nov 78 AU]

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY CHNOUPEK

LD1316142 Prague CTK in English 1535 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, CETEKA--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek. At the airport he was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek and other foreign Ministry officials. Present was also Japanese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Fumihiko Suzuki. In the afternoon Sunao Sonoda visited the national memorial on Zizkov Hill and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Indra Meets Sonoda

LD1321422 Prague CTK in English 2104 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, CETEKA--Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda exchanged views here today on the further development of relations between their countries in all spheres. The friendly meeting was also attended by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Japanese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Fumihiko Suzuki.

Sonoda, Chnoupek Hold Talks

OW1400045Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 14 November 78 OW

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, currently visiting Prague, met with his Czech counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek for some two hours Monday afternoon and exchanged views on various problems, centered on the international situation. The meeting between the two foreign ministers was held after the signing of a bilateral agreement on scientific and technological cooperation.

Sonoda explained Japan's policy of maintaining friendly relations with all countries in connection with the recent effectuation of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. He also dealt with the Japan-U.S., Japan-Soviet and Japan-China relations and problems related with Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Chnoupek expressed the hope that Japan will not become embroiled in China's adventurism. He noted that China is a country whose future is difficult to predict. But he did not make statements which could be regarded as critical of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty. As for East-West relations, the Czech foreign minister said they were showing signs of steady improvement. Sonoda later attended a banquet hosted by Chnoupek.

Chnoupek, Sonoda Toasts

LD1321442 Prague CTK in English 2107 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner here tonight in honour of visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. Minister Chnoupek pointed out that Czechoslovakia and the other socialist and peace-loving countries are striving for detente and durable peace to become the chief trend in the present international relations. He expressed the conviction that the Japanese minister's visit will contribute towards further development of beneficial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Japan.

Minister Sonoda stated that it is the joint wish of the two countries to work for the expansion of trade and economic cooperation and for a greater exchange of people and cultural values, and thus to strengthen mutual understanding regardless of the different social systems, which will be a positive contribution to the preservation of world peace.

Notes on Scientific Cooperation

OW140736Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 14 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Nov, KYODO--Japan and Czechoslovakia exchanged notes Monday on scientific and technological cooperation, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. The notes were exchanged between Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Czech counterpart Bohuslav Chnoupek in Prague, the announcement said.

The notes provide for scientific and technological interchanges between the two countries through exchange of scientists and information between government research institutes. It also called for governmental-level consultations from time to time through diplomatic channels to review implementation of scientific and technological cooperation and to explore possibilities of further cooperation.

The notes stipulated, furthermore, that the two nations promote scientific and technological cooperation between various organizations, agencies as well as individuals, the announcement said.

HUSAK HOLDS TALKS WITH POLAND'S GIEREK IN PISTANY

LD131926Y Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 13 Nov, CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia, had a friendly meeting at Pistany today with Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, who is taking the cure at the Slovak spa.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek discussed key issues concerning the further general development of the fraternal relations of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and stressed the importance for these relations of the ideological unity of the Marxist-Leninist parties, the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party. They are satisfied with the strengthening of contacts between the two parties and confirmed their interest to deepen them further.

Great attention was devoted to questions connected with the further development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation which helps the successful development of both countries and nations.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek also discussed topical international issues, and stressed the great significance of the consolidation of the socialist countries' unity on the basis of socialist internationalism in the implementation of the comprehensive program of economic integration in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the strengthening of the political and defence organization of the Warsaw Treaty, and in the coordination and realization of their joint line of peace in the international field.

Discussing the situation in Europe, Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek emphasized that Czechoslovakia and Poland resolutely strive for full and integral implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation, and cooperation on the basis of the inviolability of the existing political and territorial set-up in Europe.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party have received with deep satisfaction the recently concluded treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as a new significant contribution to the strengthening of the forces of socialism. Together with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland declare their full solidarity with the valiant Vietnamese people in their effort to repel the hegemonic pressure of the Chinese leadership which pursues an anti-peace course.

Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek stressed that a key issue is halting the arms race and transition to real disarmament in harmony with the important initiatives of the USSR. They voiced the hope that the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks would soon be crowned by the signing of an agreement.

Czechoslovakia and Poland will strive for progress at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armament and armed forces in Central Europe. They draw attention to the very dangerous consequences which would ensue from the implementation of the still asserted plans to start the manufacture of neutron warheads and their deployment in NATO states.

The two officials also touched upon topical questions of the further strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. The meetings, which confirmed the identity of views on all issues discussed, took place in a very cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON BRZEZINSKI'S CHICAGO SPEECH

LD140946Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 Nov, CETEKA--Today's RUDE PRAVO qualifies the recent speech of U.S. President's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in Weizmann Institute, Chicago, as a "dangerous anti-communist platform, a strategy of aggression and interference in the internal affairs of socialist countries."

"It was a call for policy from the position of strength, incitement to military interventions in various parts of the world," the Czech daily continues.

Brzezinski elaborated on the ideas outlined already last year by President Carter in a speech at Notre Dame University in Indiana: "Ideas which are a real orientation on continued arms race and worsening of atmosphere in relations between states."

"Reactionaries in the U.S. and other countries of the Western world who are becoming more active need for their attacks theoretical, strategic and tactical basis, which is provided among others also by Brzezinski's speech in Chicago. The address reflects the basic tendency of these circles hostile to peace--their attempts to torpedo the process of detente, attempts to extricate themselves from the deep crisis now experienced by the United States by means of a 'tough foreign policy' in relation to socialist countries."

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON FRG BUNDESWEHR REORGANIZATION

AU131225Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the column "note": "Haig's Praise"]

[Text] Bonn--West German Defense Minister Apel has recently acquainted the public with the long-prepared for Bundeswehr reorganization. Instead of the present 33 brigades, an additional three brigades will be set up and all the brigades will be placed at NATO's disposal. The paper DIE WELT commented on this fact by saying that this is the first time in history that the FRG is fully satisfying the NATO demands with regard to the number of units listed in the top A-1 combat category. In the future, each brigade will have four battalions instead of the present three, and each battalion will have four companies instead of the present three. All these units are to become slightly smaller and more mobile than before. Simultaneously, the number of reservists trained each year will increase by about 60,000; they will be served by about 2,000 new drill grounds. In addition, ground troops will receive three helicopter regiments, primarily destined to fight tanks. The FRG will provide additional units for deployment in the second NATO line. All this is to be carried out in 5 years, and the reform will cost the taxpayers an additional DM 0.5 billion on top of the tens of billions already included in the annual armament budget.

According to Minister Apel, the reorganization is merely of a defensive nature. Although he had to concede that this will enhance the Bundeswehr's combat strength, he simultaneously maintained that he had not retreated before the demands of the unionist parties for an increase of the army's numerical strength. The very first reaction, and the appreciation of the CDR/CSU and the press, show that the reformer generals were mainly concerned about increasing the offensive force of the West German Army. Although certain dailies are trying to claim that the reorganization serves peace purposes, they probably do not believe this themselves. In fact, were this so, the reform would have certainly met with the resistance of the NATO command, and primarily that of U.S. General Haig, commander of the NATO troops in Europe. The fact that this adversary of detente and advocate of the position of force in international relations has praised the reorganization, gives the West German decision a clearcut character. Moreover, Haig's praise is an encouragement for those who, today and every day, are painting a picture of the "threat from the East" for the West German bourgeoisie, and who are now justified in expecting an appropriate reward--new orders for the Bundeswehr.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES PRC POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

LD111018Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 11 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia most resolutely condemns the gross hegemonist pressure Peking exerts on Vietnam, thus violating the peaceful life and efforts of the Vietnamese people, and is convinced that despite all present difficulties the fraternal Vietnam will further develop, under the guidance of its communist party.

This is written in today's Czechoslovak Communist Party daily RUDE PRAVO in an article published in connection with the recent conclusion of the Soviet-Vietnamese treat of friendship and cooperation which met with a most positive response also in Czechoslovakia which is resolved to support Vietnam in all its efforts to build flourishing socialist state.

In this connection the daily also recalls Chinese attacks against Vietnam and writes that China is collaborating, both in Asia and elsewhere in the world, with the most reactionary circles and in harmony with the policy of U.S. imperialism concentrates its main attack against the unity of the socialist community, against the international communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement in Asia. China pursues a policy of inciting conflicts, territorial claims and at present also supporting the U.S. military presence and the Japanese militarism. The dangerous and reactionary character of the Chinese policy is fully proved by its flirting with Pinochet, its attacks against the revolutionary Angola and Ethiopia and its slanderous campaign against the Cuban internationalist assistance to the African liberation movement, but mainly its hostility towards Vietnam. This hostility is a proof of the depth of its aggressiveness.

The Vietnamese Socialist Republic has become the target of Peking's attacks because it refused to follow the Maoist line, did not yield to Peking's pressure and resolutely stood up against weakening or even severing its bonds of friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, which were its greatest support in the most difficult period, RUDE PRAVO says.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS WEST'S STANDS ON IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

LD131010Y Prague CTK in English 0934 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, CETEKA--In Mr Carter's optics 'human rights' are completely disappearing and exports of police armament seem to be far more expedient, RUDE PRAVO writes today in a commentary on the deliveries of truncheons, protective shields and tear gas from the U.S. for Iranian police.

"President Carter and other labelled Democrats in the West are not interested in the sources of the Iranian crisis and the way in which it is a mirror of the problems, destiny and discontent of the people. As their statements and acts prove they are interested in the sources of oil and the position of their influence in Iran and the whole region, absolutely disregarding the people and rights", RUDE PRAVO writes.

It notes that this finds reflection also in the Western reactionary attempts to make use of the Iranian developments as a springboard for a new wave of malicious attacks against the Afghan Democratic Republic whose government is trying to find for its people a way out of the unparallelled and desperate poverty. "This is not permitted according to the West, especially when such country borders with the Soviet Union--just as the present tumultuous developments in Iran are equally impermissible from this point of view," RUDE PRAVO adds.

DISSIDENTS SEEK TIES WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD101145Y London NEW STATESMAN in English 10 Nov 78 p 608 LD

[Apparent text of 1 July 1978 letter to the Socialist International from dissident Czechoslovak socialists Rudolf Battek, Jaroslav Meznik and Jiri Muller]

[Text] Dear Sirs, we have long felt the need for political contact between Czechoslovak socialists and the Socialist International. We are now writing to inform you about our position and endeavors. We are doing this in accordance with Art. 28 of the Czechoslovak Constitution and Art. 2, 19, 21 and 22 of the International Covenant on Human and Political Rights, which is part of the Czechoslovak legal norms.

Historically we do not directly link up with any political groupings as they existed in our country prior to 1948. We consider East European experience of the past thirty years to be the most decisive for us. The political objectives which we are pursuing as independent socialists are based on the values also guiding the parties of the Socialist International. At the same time we realise that the Socialist International permits the free formulation of political ideas and views without demanding strict subordination to canonised principles.

It is, of course, well known that the possibilities and conditions of our activities, just as those of socialists in the other East European countries, differ substantially from your own.

In our country the socialists have traditionally been among persecuted citizens no doubt because their idea of a consistent link between social justice and personal freedom has an exceptionally strong social backing. It remains a lasting paradox that at a time when the representatives of the political leadership of the state stress the need for contacts, cooperation and agreements with socialist and social democratic parties in international political relations, persecution of socialists at home is being stepped up. At the beginning of April 1978 President Dr Gustav Husak met SPD Chairman Willy Brandt in Germany. At the same time police repression was used against a number of persons in connection with the declaration One Hundred Years of Czech Socialism which had been drawn up at the initiative of independent socialists. We informed the Socialist International about the matter in two open letters. The joint declaration issued during the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak in Prague at the end of May 1978 also stressed the significance of cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties. But this was accompanied by the particularly outrageous preventive arrest of several dozen citizens. The repression of socialists and citizens cooperating with them is illustrated by the proposed detention of Rudolf Battek, 53, an independent socialist, Albert Cerny, 40 and independent socialist and the detention of the writer Jiri Grusa, 40, Pavel Roubal, 30, and the Protestant clergyman Jan Simsa, 40, a signatory of One Hundred Years of Czech Socialism.

The absence of an institution of our own and of foreign contacts has for several decades virtually prevented supporters of a socialist orientation from getting to know each other. This puts us in a radically different position from that of reform communists or Christians in Czechoslovakia. Another limiting factor is the extremely restricted possibility of communication between politically non-conformist citizens and the public.

Independent political organisations are not allowed to be formed in Czechoslovakia. The state security service interprets every repeated meeting of people who are known to hold non-conformist views as organised and thus potentially criminal activity; citizens may be punished for expressing views which do not correspond to the ideas of the regime. From the point of view of current legal practice every expression of non-conformist civic activity is subject to the threat of legal prosecution and arrest.

The policy of detente, the Helsinki document and the ratification of two international covenants on human rights by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly have created a merely formal basis for extra-governmental civic initiative. But even on such a restricted basis a certain scope for political action has been created. We believe that its preservation depends directly on the progress of international relations, on the consistency with which the Western states advocate and solve problems of human rights within the policy of detente. It also depends, naturally, on the orientation of Soviet foreign policy.

Despite the regime's efforts to limit it, civic activity within this political scope is varied and dynamic--ranging from the activities of individuals and groups, to the broader movement of Charter 77; and from the stabilisation of the non-communist and communist opposition and the dissemination of their statements, to the development of non-conformist culture.

Under these circumstances independent socialists consider it their fundamental task to initiate a new ideological orientation going beyond traditional group interests. This is assisted by the search for a common approach of socialists and democratically orientated communists to the relationship between the political and economic systems. Closer links between Christians and socialists in assessing individual and institutional responsibility on questions of human values are of equal importance. Our fundamental task is to publish alternative ideas on the organisation of society and to promote non-conformist cultural activities.

Internationally our most important objective is to establish contacts with the Socialist International as the most significant political entity of democratic socialism and with socialists in other East European countries.

We are striving to ensure that the regime in Czechoslovakia should respect legal civic initiative. As signatories of Charter 77 we participate in its offer of a constructive dialogue. Wherever human rights are not observed and civil liberties are not respected we express our legal opposition based on the Czechoslovak constitution and the International Covenants of Human Rights.

We stand by the following principles:

1. We are not linked to any political grouping of the past. Party affiliation or allegiance to historical ideological sources are not of decisive importance.

2. We subscribe to the traditions of the workers' movement--to its socio-political and socialist demands. We feel we are also linked with the current progressive demands of the Czech intelligentsia and its democratic representatives.

3. We maintain that efforts to reform social conditions, towards an increasingly comprehensive democratisation of society, do not require a closed ideological concept or a rigid political organisation.

4. We sympathise with ideas of direct political activity of citizens free from the omnipotent apparatus of political parties but we are also aware that in the present phase of history the function and purpose of political organisations cannot be ignored.

5. We stand for democracy, socialism, equality, solidarity, self-management and self-determination of the peoples. Our task is to restore simple ethical principles to politics.

6. We want no more and no less than the rights and possibilities available to communists and communist parties in West European countries.

7. We cannot forgo the right to turn to friendly political institutions and express international solidarity to all who are victims of political, social, racial, national and religious oppression.

[Signed] Rudolf Battek, Krizikova 78, Praha; Dr Jaroslav Meznik, Vranova 107, Brno; Jiri Muller, Jane Babaka 305, Brno.

CPCZ CONGRATULATES PORTUGAL'S CUNHAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU131338Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent Alvaro Cunhal, PCP secretary general, a telegram of congratulations on his 65th birthday. The telegram evaluates Comrade Cunhal's principled attitudes and his deep patriotism, which are indivisibly bound to internationalism, and also his personal contribution toward spreading the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and toward consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

ROHLICEK, COOPERATION COUNCIL DISCUSS CEMA ISSUES

LD141002Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation met in Prague yesterday. Chaired by Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, it discussed questions concerning cooperation among CEMA member-countries as regards specialization and coordination of production, preparations for the 17th consultative session of representatives of CEMA member-countries on legal questions, and participation by Czechoslovakia in conferences organized in the international economic sphere by the United Nations.

BILAK ATTENDS MEETING AT COMENIUS UNIVERSITY

LD131326Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Party activists and academic officials of the Comenius University in Bratislava met in the Slovak capital today. More than 300 participants in the meeting welcomed Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. In his speech, Comrade Bilak spoke about topical issues of international relations, the current tasks facing the international workers and communist movement, and the forms and problems of ideological struggle.

LENART, COLOTKA, SALGOVIC MEET NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

LD132302Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Oldziyn Dorj, Mongolia's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Bratislava today, in connection with the beginning of his tour of duty. In a comradely discussion he briefed the ambassador about the results of socialist construction in Slovakia, as well as the fulfillment of the tasks of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The Mongolian diplomat was also received today by Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and other political representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

POLEDNIK MEETS WITH BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD132252Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1950 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received in Prague the delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, headed by Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of its Central Committee. Present at the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth.

HOFFMANN-LED TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

LD131308Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headed by Karel Hoffmann, its chairman, left for Vienna today for an official visit to Austria. With the representatives of the Austrian trade union federation, it will discuss prospects for cooperation between both trade union centers and topical issues facing the international trade union movement.

Talks Begin

LD131924Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Talks started in Vienna today between Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and Anton Benya, chairman of the Austrian Trade Union Federation. The representatives of the trade union organizations of the two countries stressed that the outcome of their talks would contribute to a deeper understanding and the promotion of peaceful cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria. They briefed each other about the present construction, structure and tasks of the trade unions in their countries, and exchanged views on the development of cooperation between European trade union centers.

DELEGATION TO MADRID CONFERENCE RETURNS TO PRAGUE

LD132148Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 13 Nov, CETEKA--World public opinion will help increase the isolation of Pinochet's clique and will actively contribute to the restoration of freedom to the people of Chile, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Jan Marko said here today. Jan Marko, who is also chairman of the Czechoslovak committee in defence of the rights of the Chilean people, headed the Czechoslovak delegation to the world conference of solidarity with Chile, which returned from Madrid today.

RETAIL PRICES FOR SOME CARS, WINE ADJUSTED

AU131315Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] "Prague, CTK--The Federal Price Office announces that the retail prices of spirits and wine and of certain types of passenger cars are being adjusted, with validity as of Saturday, 11 November 1978." The average price increase in spirits and wine amounts to 25 percent and will range from 10 to 40 percent. The prices of Skoda 105 S and 105 L passenger cars are being reduced by Kcs 4,000, and 2,000 respectively. The prices of Lada 2103, 2106, and 2101 models are being increased by Kcs 4,400-5,000; the prices of Moskovic 2140 and 2138 models by Kcs 3,300 and 2,900 respectively; the prices of Fiat 125 P models by Kcs 2,500-3,050, and the price of the Wartburg 353 L by Kcs 1,700. "The prices of other cars remain unchanged. The adjustment of retail prices for certain types of passenger cars is intended to enhance the advantages of small-engine cars with lower fuel and oil consumption, and to balance the supply and demand in the domestic market also with regard to the import possibilities."

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON HUNGARY'S LAZAR'S 9-10 NOV VISIT

LD102034Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Apparent text of the Hungarian-GDR communique issued following Hungarian Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar's 9-10 November visit to the GDR]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic on November 9-10, 1978, at the invitation of Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Gyorgy Lazar for friendly talks. Lazar conveyed the cordial greetings of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Erich Honecker returned the greetings with similar cordiality.

The prime ministers informed each other about the achievements and experiences of the building of an advanced socialist society. Willi Stoph informed his guest about the successes scored in the socialist work competition launched in honor of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR.

Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar conducted a thorough exchange of views on bilateral relations. They underlined that, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on March 24, 1977, the two countries' fraternal friendship had further broadened, and extensive cooperation had developed successfully. They noted with satisfaction that the agreement concluded during the visit to the GDR in March 1977 by a party and governmental delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic was being realized with success.

The two states' economic and scientific-technical cooperation is developing dynamically. Significant progress is being made in the fields of science, technics as well as production specilization and cooperation. As a result of implementing the long-term 1976-81 trade agreement, the value of trade in 1978 totaled about 1.3 billion roubles.

The sides participating in the talks attached great significance to the coordination of the 1981-85 plans for the people's economies. They agreed that planning organs, the committee for economic cooperation, the ministries and units of production will implement additional measures concerning raw and basic materials, machinery and equipment of importance for satisfying the two countries' requirements and for enhancing specialization in the sciences, technology and production and increasing mutual deliveries of products. The two prime ministers signed an aide-de-memoire on the further development of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. They stressed that relations are fruitfully developing between our countries in the areas of culture, the sciences and education as well.

In an exchange of views on topical international issues, the two sides reaffirmed their strong determination constantly to continue strengthening their fraternal friendship and manysided cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries. They will continue actively to contribute to strengthening the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The prime ministers repeatedly expressed their approval of the Soviet Union's proposals toward halting the arms race, realistic disarmament measures and prohibiting the development of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, including the neutron weapons.

The two sides resolutely condemned attempts by certain imperialist circles and the Peking leadership at removing the results attained in the process of detente and at the new poisoning of the international atmosphere. They expressed their firm intention to continue to take part in developing mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. In the interest of security and cooperation in Europe, they underlined the importance of implementing fully the accords concluded between the socialist countries and the FRG. The two sides took a stand for the consistent observation of the four-sided treaty on West Berlin.

The prime ministers confirmed the fraternal solidarity of the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic with the Vietnamese people, and condemned the provocations and acts of aggression against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. They emphasized that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem could not be achieved by a separate agreement, but only in a comprehensive way, with the equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Solidarity was ensured with the peoples struggling for national independence, social progress, against imperialism, colonization, against neocolonization and racial persecution. The talks carried on by the two premiers were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and in the spirit of a full identity of views.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Willi Stoph for a friendly visit to Hungary. Willi Stoph accepted the invitation with thanks.

HONECKER SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST

AU132025Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text of greeting message by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party, on his 65th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], Lisbon, Rua Soeiro Pereira Gomes:

Dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, On the occasion of your 65th birthday I convey to you, on behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf, the most sincere congratulations and fraternal militant greetings. The SED and the people of the GDR appreciate your exemplary revolutionary steadfastness, which you have proven on several occasions in the struggle, full of sacrifice, against fascism. By means of your long-standing activities as secretary general of the PCP, you have contributed in an outstanding manner to the consistent defense of Marxism-Leninism, and to the creative application of this theory to the conditions existing in Portugal. Thus, the Portuguese Communists were capable of decisively contributing to the overthrow of fascism and to the basic political changes in your country in the interest of the working people.

It is with great respect and strong solidarity that our party follows the struggle that you and your party are now waging together with the other democratic forces in the country for the protection of the democratic achievements obtained on 25 April 1974. The communists of Portugal are resolutely standing in the front ranks as regards agrarian reform, nationalization, workers' participation in management and the country's national interests.

The communists in the GDR pay tribute to your consistent advocacy of the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the communist world movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We state with great satisfaction that our two parties are closely and fraternally linked together. We wish you, dear Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, excellent health and vigor, as well as further successes in your activity involving a high responsibility. With communist greetings,

Signed, the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, General secretary

FELFE PRAISES HALLE BEZIRK INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

ID120032Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Among the bezirke of the GDR, Halle is in first place in industrial production and holds second place in agricultural production. Werner Felfe, first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk Executive, has pointed to special economic and social-political responsibilities that derive from this fact. In an interview to Berlin Radio, the Politburo member also paid tribute to the achivements of the working population, quoting as examples the Leuna Kombinat, which is the GDR's largest chemical combine, and the Mansfeld Kombinat. The efforts being made there for improved utilization by Soviet mineral oil and increased copper production, he said, are today's revolutionary deeds. Werner Felfe also said that since 1971 living conditions have improved in Halle Bezirk for over 320,000 people. Simultaneously, over the past few years work has been proceeding on reconstruction of the centers of the old towns, including Halle itself and in Zeitz, Quedlinburg, Kothen, Weissenfels and other kreis towns.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES MONTENEGRIN REPRESENTATIVE

ID101801Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1200 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received in Berlin today the chairman of the Montenegro Executive Council, Momcilo Cemovic, for a friendly meeting. Cemovic is on a GDR visit as leader of a Yugoslav government delegation.

Both sides emphasized that relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia are developing and deepening consistently. Economic and scientific-technological cooperation has played a considerable part in this. It was noted with satisfaction that trade between the two countries is increasing in accordance with the long-term trade agreement for the years 1976-1980. This envisages doubling mutual trade compared with the previous 5-year plan. A growing share of trade is due to cooperation agreements. Proceeding from this development, both sides ascribe special importance to the consultations between the planning, economic and foreign trade organs of both countries for the shaping of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the period after 1980.

EBERT RECEIVES OUTGOING GHANAIAN ENVOY

LD101758Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Friedrich Ebert, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received the outgoing Ghanaian ambassador in the GDR, A.K. Afful, for his farewell visit. At the meeting Ebert expressed the GDR's interest in the further development of the relations between the two states.

KRENZ, TISCH, VERNER ATTEND FDJ FAIR IN LEIPZIG

LD131051Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] The 21st central "Fair of Tomorrow's Masters" was opened this morning in Leipzig. Hundreds of FDJ members gave their guests a cordial welcome. Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, welcomed Central Committee Politburo members Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, and Paul Verner, Central Committee secretary, as well as other personalities.

Verner Underlines Opportunities

LD132332Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] In Leipzig today, Paul Verner underlined the great opportunities possessed by GDR youth to make their mark in the fields of science and technology. During an exchange of experiences at the 21st central "Fair of Tomorrow's Masters," in which Egon Krenz and Harry Tisch also took part, the member of the SED Central Committee Politburo stressed that the tasks in this field are so great that they require the involvement of all young people. However, we criticized the fact that all the possibilities for this have not yet been exploited. The initiatives must be directed toward raising labor productivity, toward producing more and better products for the population and for export, and toward the saving of materials, jobs and worktime.

NEUMANN SPEAKS TO GDR ANTIAPARTHEID COMMISSION

LD132016Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Government commission for the international antiapartheid year, at its meeting in Berlin on Monday, condemned the latest acts of aggression by the Southern Rhodesian racist regime against Mozambique and Zambia. At the same time it expressed its deep concern over the preparations being made by South African occupiers for war against Angola from Namibian territory.

"The brutal acts of aggression and constant threats of war," said Alfred Neumann, chairman of the government commission, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, "testify to the abominable policy of the racist regime, which time and time again commits new acts of aggression against African people and carries out military attacks against free and peaceful neighboring states. The insolent behavior of the terrorist regime, which is politically encouraged, economically supported and militarily equipped by the NATO powers, is a permanent threat to peace in Africa and to international security." The murder of thousands of innocent people by the racists is a challenge to the humane conscience of world public opinion.

Alfred Neumann continued: "The GDR will not slacken in continuing its solidarity with the struggle of the liberation forces of Zimbabwe and Namibia under the leadership of the Patriotic Front and SWAPO for full independence, and with the struggle of the movement headed by the African National Congress [ANC] against racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa." He called the sham elections to be held in Namibia in December an unscrupulous neocolonial fraud which is in contradiction to the interests of the African people and to the interests of the consolidation of peace in the whole world. Immediate measures are necessary to counter this gross affront to the will of the African people. "We demand that all states strictly observe the sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council; we demand a full international political and economic boycott of the racist regime, a boycott which also sets firm limits to the strivings for profits by the international monopolies."

Bernard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister for foreign affairs, said that the course taken so far by the 33d United Nations General Assembly proves that "numerous nonalined states link their consistent condemnation of the racist regime with the demand for immediate sanctions and for the exposure of the interplay between imperialism and racism." He pointed to the resolution adopted by the fourth committee, which is responsible for colonial questions, indicting by name a number of imperialist states which continue their political, economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racists.

He said the government commission also unconditionally supports the documents adopted at the Geneva world conference, which gave a new impulse to the further determined struggle of the peoples against racial madness, discrimination and the persecution of people with different colored skin. Imperialist pressure on the liberation organizations and on the states in southern Africa must be resisted in a coordinated way and more successfully than before. The commission underlined that the GDR would resolutely continue its anti-imperialist policy of supporting the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

GDR, WEST BERLIN SENAT REPRESENTATIVES MEET 10 NOV

LD101820Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1458 GMT 10 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The representative of the GDR Government, Dr Walter Mueller, and the representative of the West Berlin Senat, Gerhard Kunze, met on Friday for another meeting. The meeting, which took place in the GDR Foreign Ministry, was held in a businesslike atmosphere. At the meeting questions of GDR-West Berlin relations were discussed.

GDR RECOGNIZES DOMINICA AS SOVEREIGN STATE

LD100503Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR has recognized the Commonwealth of Dominica as a sovereign independent state. This is stated in a congratulatory telegram sent by Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Willi Stoph to the prime minister of the state on the occasion of its independence.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD131438Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda has ended his talks and has left Budapest for Czechoslovakia.

MTI Reports Results

LD131838Y Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Following an invitation from Frigyes Puja, the foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Sunao Sonoda, foreign minister of Japan, paid an official visit to Hungary between November 11 and 13. The Japanese foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. At their official talks the two foreign ministers discussed possibilities of further developing bilateral ties, and timely international political and economic questions of mutual interest. Sunao Sonoda invited Frigyes Puja for an official visit to Japan, who accepted the invitation with thanks.

AFGHAN TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD131915Y Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--The Afghan economic delegation that under the leadership of Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, trade minister, carried on discussions with Foreign Trade Minister Jozsef Biro on the development of Hungarian-Afghan trade relations, today left Budapest. During its stay the delegation was received by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

MSZMP'S KOROM RECEIVES CPCZ'S GENERAL BRABEC

LD131832Y Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Monday received in Budapest Lieutenant General Antonin Brabec, head of the political main division of the Czechoslovak People's Army and member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who arrived on an official, friendly visit to Hungary on Monday. The cordial and comradely talks were attended also by Major General Ferenc Karpati, head of the political main division of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MADRID CONFERENCE ON CHILE

LD081912Y Budpaest MTI in English 1700 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 Nov, MTI--Wednesday a Hungarian delegation left for Madrid under the leadership of Mrs. Gyula Szentistvanyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee, secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The delegation, which includes representatives of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, the Trade Union Council, the Communist Youth Union, the National Peace Council, the Action Committee for Chile and of the Hungarian Catholic Church, will attend the world conference of Chilean solidarity to open on November 9 in Madrid.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

For Maputo radio coverage of the official visit to Mozambique beginning 10 November of Hungarian Minister of Defense Lajos Czinege, see the Southern Africa section of the 14 November Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

BUDAPEST COMMITTEE DETAILS PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

LD131406Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Debating the implementation of the resolution on complaints and reports in the public interest, the Budapest People's Supervisory Committee has noted that while over the last 2 years the total number of such reports has dropped, the number of ananymous reports has risen. These continue to protest activities that run counter to the principles of socialist management and to note financial irregularities, damage to public property and individual profitmaking. Complaints still center on the supply of goods and services and on property management, with quality defects and excessive bills also being frequently mentioned. Particular areas of discontent are automobile repairs, servicing of household equipment and poor housing maintenance.

Many reports concern the regular failure by local councils to reply to reports in the prescribed 30 days--many councils do not even know when the 30 days officially begin, and the reports lie around on desks for weeks. Sometimes they are answered on paper, but weeks and occasionally years go by without anything being done in practice, especially in the allocation of dwellings involved in the execution of a will.

BUDAPEST RADIO COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN

LD140255Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

["The Winds of Change"--Traveler's notes on Iran by Gyeorgy Onodi]

[Summary] [Passage indistinct] "The fact that the anti-shah movement has taken on a strong religious character has led many observers to feel that Saudi Arabia also influenced events from the background in the beginning. The shah's program to create a great civilization was diametrically opposed to Saudi endeavors toward the renaissance of Islam."

When talking about this in Tehran, many rejected this supposition. One journalist even likened the situation to the antagonism between France and Germany, which regard the USSR as a common enemy. Saudi Arabia and Iran are rivals, but will never reach the breaking point since both countries consider the USSR as the main enemy.

"If this is true, since the struggle of both ideologies is one of life-and-death, then it is also true that those who plan an activity sometimes do not even guess what sort of forces they may release. I felt all this when talking to Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the Iranian leader of the religious opposition. We were harping on why the Shi'a church does not prevent bloody incidents. While out in the street the weapons rattled fiercely in unmistakable illustration of these words, the 82-year-old chief priest said the following: Naturally, we advise the people to demonstrate if they wish, but to avoid clashes. The people accept our directives in many matters, but not in this field. So much passion has been released that it cannot be checked.

"What am I trying to say with all this? Saudi Arabia probably has no part in the latest events. However, it is certain that it was in its interest to slow down and obstruct the shah's so-called liberalization policy, as it did in Kuwait, Bahrain and Egypt, also."

In 1963, the shah began the transformation from feudalism to capitalism against the wish of the traditional ruling classes. The world media spoke of the steel mills being constructed and did not realize that the people were forced to implement the program against their wishes. Corruption spread and the rich became richer, the poor even poorer. Development of the country did not correspond to the needs and interests of society. This was first realized by students studying abroad--their slogans demanded democracy, free political activity and the release of political prisoners. The needs and aspirations of the masses did not meet with a one-man decision-making process. Tension between the palace and those outside it gradually increased. There were two possibilities: Either take into account justified wishes or smother them. With the help of SAVAK, the secret police, every opposing view was brutally smothered.

"Should people be imprisoned in Iran by the thousands for political reasons, the United States would not object, as it did not object in the case of so many other dictatorial allies. Even Carter would accept it were there total harmony between the two countries in other matters. The White House probably did not take offence at the Iranian ruler because he financed the election campaign of Carter's opponent. Carter was (?later) offended because he had reservations about the ruler's great power illusions. Let us remember that Iran belonged to the OPEC member-states which planned and implemented oil price increases over and over again. After a time, this crossed Washington's interests. Perhaps this is why Iran found itself on Carter's campaign list in the fight for human rights."

Many observers believe that the policy of liberalization came about as a result of pressure from Washington. Had so many grievances in various strata of society not come to the fore in recent years, the new political program would not have created waves. The concessions came too late and could not tranquilize dissatisfaction.

"Naturally, one cannot conclude from all this that the United States wanted to put the absolute ruler of Iran into a difficult situation intentionally. The question here is the same as in the case of Saudi Arabia: Can external [words indistinct] great power calculations be harmonized with local interests in every case, and can local factors be utilized in the realization of global intentions, or will they accelerate the movement of internal forces? This is the first large question mark which perhaps only historians will be able to decipher.

"The second is: Examining the facts behind the scenes of events in Iran, one cannot adopt a head-in-the-sand principle. Finally, it is not impossible that the foreign directors of the game played a double policy and are holding several irons in the fire.

"Finally, one cannot forget one other factor. Relations between Iran and the oil consortium are not in the least unfettered and harmonious. Slowing down the development of the brawny Iranian oil industry and retardation of its independence--which is the natural consequence of the current state of turmoil--is in the interest of the oil consortium.

"It seems contrary to say that all this is not completely in the interest of the aforementioned foreign powers, yet this is true. The appearance of the military government on the stage, therefore, did not happen by chance, and neither perhaps did the fact that the generals grabbed power at the height of tension, in the interest of the shah and not in alliance with the leading strength of the opposition, the Shi'a church."

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT RESULTS

LD111408Y Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 11 Nov, MTI--"Reading the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, one may raise the question: Whether the supreme Arab forum has reached its goal?", writes a commentator in the Saturday edition of MAGYAR HIRLAP. Analyzing the flow of the meeting he points out that at the pressure of the majority group the conference did not so much contemplate what sort of sanctions it should apply against Egypt which turned its back on the Arab cause. It was much rather seeking the ways and means how to win it back with aids and loans.

The commentator answers the question as follows: "Well, standing on the ground of political reality, we could hardly expect much more of this conference. In spite of all the efforts of the moderates, the Arab left attained success, on the one hand by refusing the Egyptian policy of separate ways, and with repeated declaration of the Palestine national rights and the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization for sole representation of the Palestine people--on the other." The article adds that they word the conditions of a just peace in the Middle East in a way that it seems to echo the already known stance of the socialist countries.

"It is worthwhile to dwell on this point", the commentary runs. "Much word was spoken in the recent months about the advance of the Arab reaction, about the strengthening of the U.S.A.'s Mideast positions and about the growing chances of a peace as conceived by the Americans. At the same time it was exactly Pax Americana which strengthened the two major tendencies in the region. The one is that having recognized the dangers of a separate peace, the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries is seeking a common political denominator, or at least a minimum understanding. The sign of this is also that even such pro-As-Sadat countries as Sudan or Morocco were represented in Baghdad, and they willy-nilly voted for the resolutions which refuse the Camp David policy. Settlement--or at least temporary freezing--of the Iraqi-Syrian conflicts, the involvement of Iraq, which goes the specific way of radicalism, into the group of the so-called front countries confronting Israel, speak for the same."

"Nonetheless remarkable is the tendency that this group approaches in political respect the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. In the autumn months, beside the reputed representatives of the Arab left, Hassan, the Jordanian successor to the throne, also visited the Soviet capital to carry on talks with the Soviet leaders on increasing political and other cooperation, and to coordinate the principles and methods of a settlement in the Middle East," reminds the commentator.

"Egypt's turnaround has created a new situation," the article goes on. "After the neutralization of Egypt Israel can have easy job with the remaining front countries, especially if they do not join forces and do not seek support with the natural ally of the progressive Arab movements--the socialist community." The commentator adds that this is all the more justified as the region lies much nearer geographically to the borders of the socialist community than to the USA which urges separate peace. It is thus fully justified that the countries of the socialist community follow with great interest the change in power relations and the new tendencies. "From the point of view of the socialist countries the Mideastern changes are not always favourable. But they are not straightly unfavourable either. The stances of the recently ended summit provide the example for the above," says the commentary in conclusion.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE TREATY

ID091234Y Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 9 Nov 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, 9 Nov, MTI--The official, friendly visit to Moscow of the party and government delegation of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and their talks in the Soviet capital with leaders of the Soviet Union were followed with great interest all over the world, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP in its Thursday editorial. The article points out that most of the preliminary Western reports referred to the visit as an "alms begging", one claiming that its sole purpose was to request help from the Soviet Union to repair the damages caused by heavy floods in Vietnam. Some other commentaries, on the other hand, expressed the conviction that the talks will raise Soviet-Vietnamese relations on a higher level. And the latter were right, declares the daily, adding: "The major result of the talks is the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation agreement". Speaking about the economic agreements signed also at the talks MAGYAR HIRLAP reminds that there are some among these investment projects construction of which had been commenced with Chinese assistance. Returning to the friendship and cooperation treaty, the commentator adds: "Thorough study of the document reveals that it was concluded by two equal, independent and peace-loving countries. It does not contain a single line which would involve the forcing of alien will on anyone, or which would violate the interests of any third country. This treaty stands in stark contradiction to the Chinese-Vietnamese [as received] peace and friendship accord forced by the Peking leaders, the 'anti-hegemony' clause of which is directed unequivocally against a third country, against the Soviet Union", says the commentary. "The 6th article of the treaty grants self-confidence to the Vietnamese people, which has become the target of the Chinese leaders' hostile policy. It runs like this: If any of the parties is exposed to an attack, or to the danger of an attack, the sides will immediately start mutual discussions on averting the danger, and on measures necessary to guarantee the peace and security of their countries."

"At the time of signing the treaty Vietnam's peace and security was already being disturbed by a third power--the expansionist policy of the Chinese People's Republic. And the Chinese leaders--one has to presume that with well-contemplated provocative intention--set to sharpening the conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border to a fail safe point exactly at the time of the Vietnamese party and government delegation's Moscow visit." The article explains in conclusion: "Before further inciting tension, the people in Peking too had better contemplate the experiences of the last three decades in Indo-China...The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty--to explain with Leonid Brezhnev's words--has become a political reality, and everyone has to count with this reality."

FALL FIELD WORK NEARING COMPLETION

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 78 p 1 WA

[Excerpts] In the course of its survey of the current situation in agriculture, the ministry of Agriculture and Food found that the farms had put the dry autumn weather to good use in working the soil, sowing and harvesting. As the result of excellent organization and the rational and timely use of additional manpower, they were able to reduce considerably the two-three week lag in most current tasks. Harvesting of silo corn and soya, sowing of winter barley and rye have been completed. Picking of fruit, potatoes and sunflower is on the verge of completion also. The sowing of wheat is expected to be completed within the next few days. Sugar beets and other late vegetables are being gathered in at an appropriate rate. Half the corn, 40 percent of the rice and one-quarter of the grapes remain to be harvested. More than 60 percent of fall deep plowing and one-quarter of the spreading of organic fertilizer remain to be completed.

JAROSZEWICZ-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS ON VISIT TO JAPAN

LD1410302 Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov, PAP--Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz left this morning for an official visit to Japan following an invitation extended by the Japanese Government.

The several-day visit and the Polish premier and his party's talks with leading Japanese figures will serve further tightening of bilateral political and economic cooperation. Current international issues of mutual interest, related to the consolidation of peace, security and detente in Europe and world-over, will be also discussed.

In his trip, Premier Jaroszewicz is accompanied by Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk; Engineering Industry Minister Aleksandr Kopec; Chemical Industry Ministry Henryk Konopacki; deputy head of the PUWP CC press, radio, TV department Wieslaw Ilczuk; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Eugeniusz Kulaga; Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Stanislaw Dlugosz, and others.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and the accompanying party were bid farewell by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat: Edward Babiuch, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Jozef Kepa, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Ryszard Frelek, Vice Premiers Franciszek Kaim, Tadeusz Pyka, Kazimierz Secomski and Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek.

Present during the farewell ceremony were also Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov, and Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Japan in Poland Masanari Ozaki.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS

AU1410412 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Polish-Italian Political Consultations"]

[Text] Polish-Italian political consultations were held on 9-10 November. Poland was represented by Jozef Czyrek, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Italy was represented by Minister Plenipotentiary Bruno Bottai, deputy general director for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by embassy Councillor Alberto Leoncini Bartoli, departmental head in the General Directorate for Political Affairs.

The consultations mainly concerned international problems. The sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to deepen detente processes in Europe and the world. They also discussed problems of Polish-Italian cooperation.

ACTIVITIES OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD1322042 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Nov, PAP--A group of Italian parliamentarians, headed by Chairman of the Foreign Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Chairman of the Italian Interparliamentary Union Group Carlo Russo, is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Polish Interparliamentary Union Group.

On Monday, November 13, the Italian parliamentarians were received by Vice Marshal of the Polish Sejm Andrzej Werblan. The guests acquainted themselves with the Sejm's current topical works. On the same day, the Italian parliamentarians met with a group of Sejm deputies headed by Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee, Sejm Deputy Ryszard Frelek. They exchanged views on the development of Polish-Italian relations and international situation. The development of Polish-Italian relations in many spheres was assessed positively. Stress was laid on the role of parliamentary contacts between both countries for further expansion of bilateral relations. The participants in the meeting pointed to the need for undertaking further efforts to strengthen peace in the world, consolidate the process of detente and take concrete disarmament steps. They emphasized the significance of the implementation of the resolutions of the CSCE Final Act for the peaceful and secure future on our continent.

WEST GERMAN YOUNG SOCIALISTS VISIT FOR TALKS, MEETINGS

AU131420Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Young Socialists From the FRG Visit Poland"]

[Text] A delegation of the working community of Young Socialists of the SPD (JUSO), consisting of Federal Deputy Chairmen Reinhard Schultz and Egon Brinkmann, and Roman Roehrig, member of the JUSO board in Hessen, has visited Warsaw.

The delegation of the Young Socialists was received by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the guests had talks on problems connected with normalizing Polish-FRG relations, and in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing on the role of education and upbringing in efforts to intensify normalization of bilateral relations.

The JUSO delegation participated in a meeting with Czeslaw Pilichowski, head of the main commission for investigation of Hitlerite crimes in Poland. The JUSO delegation also had talks with leaders of the Polish youth movement and met with Stanislaw Gabrielski, deputy chairman of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth, and with aktivs of the Warsaw youth organizations. During the 8 November press conference at the federation's headquarters, youth press journalists were informed of current problems in the activities pursued by JUSO and by the Polish youth movement.

JAGIELSKI VIEWS RESULTS OF POLISH-AMERICAN SESSION

AU131425Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Statement by Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski on results of the 8-9 November Washington session of the Polish-American Committee for Trade]

[Text] Discussing the results of the Washington session of the Polish-American Committee for Trade, Vice Premier Jagielski said to PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski: "I evaluate the session as positive. The session was an important, industrious and business-like meeting. We have reviewed mutual relations and bilateral cooperation in trade and industrial cooperation, especially in the electroengineering industry and in other branches of production in which the Polish and U.S. markets are interested. We have also evaluated our agricultural cooperation. Fiscal and credit problems were a separate subject of our talks.

At the end of the session, our countries' governments signed an agreement on increasing participation of small and medium enterprises and economic organizations in mutual industrial and trade cooperation. We regard this as a positive step in expanding Polish-American economic relations. Small economic enterprises play an important role in our country in meeting the various needs of the market. We believe that committing these enterprises, to a much greater extent than at present, to cooperation and trade with the United States will help to accelerate the dynamics of their development and to modernize their production crucially, which will both improve the structure of Polish-American trade and enrich the range of goods available on our own market. This is the aim of our economic efforts and this was the aim of the talks in Washington with representatives of the U.S. administration and economic circles. Of course, we also adopted a number of decisions and cooperation in various areas of production, trade and fiscal policy. In conclusion, Vice Premier Jagielski stressed that the Washington talks were pragmatic and businesslike. The positions of the Polish and U.S. delegations showed the tendency to further develop economic and trade contacts and cooperation. These tendencies in our relations are not new, he said. They were quite obvious during the visit paid to the United States by First Secretary Edward Gierek and during President Jimmy Carter's visit to Warsaw almost a year ago.

It was precisely this line of economic cooperation, consistent with both sides' interests, that inspired the work of the session just ended.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES CADRE TRAINING, FARM PRODUCE

AU131418Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "The PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] At its 8 November session, the Politburo examined the report on results of efforts to update the estimates relating to the national economy's requirements in skilled cadres to the end of 1985.

The session noted that the need to update previous estimates had been generated by new socioeconomic conditions including changes in population growth, the necessity to promote intensive factors in economic growth, and the development of services, handicrafts and food production.

The Politburo decreed that cadre training should be adjusted in accordance with envisaged economic development and with the needs of the country's individual regions and stressed that it is necessary to make greater efforts to raise instruction standards and to utilize the skills of cadres more effectively. It also decreed that work should continue to develop methods of forecasting needs in cadres and of modifying such forecasts.

The Politburo studied the report on procurement and storage of winter reserves of potatoes, vegetables and fruit. It noted that current procurement of potatoes is proceeding according to schedule, that larger reserves had been accumulated compared with 1977, and that most voivodships had overfulfilled their plans. The Politburo estimated that procurement of vegetables (except cucumbers and tomatoes) will also be larger than last year, although accumulation of reserves is proceeding at a slower pace because of delays in the ripening of root crops. The procurement of fruit, mainly apples, and accumulation of winter reserves of fruit are proceeding favorably. The Politburo instructed organizations and enterprises to do their best in effectively meeting individual and collective needs in potatoes, fruit and vegetables and in insuring the necessary winter stocks under proper conditions.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU131802Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Today President Nicolae Ceausescu received Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Romanian head of state and the prime minister. The Turkish prime minister handed the Romanian head of state a message from Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, and conveyed to him most sincere wishes for personal happiness, and for progress and prosperity for the friendly Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and conveyed best wishes for happiness to President Fahri Koruturk and to Mrs Koruturk on behalf of himself and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, as well as wishes for prosperity and happiness to the friendly Turkish people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit recalled with great satisfaction the ascending evolution of the traditional relations of friendship, manysided cooperation and neighborliness between Romania and Turkey. Along this line, they stressed the special contribution made by the Romanian-Turkish summit dialog to promoting and diversifying these relations, and to raising the level of the Romanian-Turkish cooperation and collaboration in political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical areas.

Reasserting the desire to work to expand and deepen the good Romanian-Turkish relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit examined new ways and means for mutually advantageous cooperation, in the conviction that this can benefit both peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also discussed various aspects of the international political life. Both sides emphasized the need to continuously expand bilateral and multilateral contacts, with a view to engineering a real system of security and cooperation in Europe that can consolidate peace and permit the unrestricted development of mutually advantageous relations among all states, regardless of their social system. They stressed Romania's and Turkey's desire to actively contribute to the full implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and to establishing a climate of trust and cooperation designed to insure peace, in accordance with their interests and aspirations. They expressed the opinion that special attention should be given to thoroughly preparing for the Madrid conference, so that its results may bring about measures designed to dynamize the process of detente in Europe. Thus, they emphasized the importance of adopting specific measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which there can be no talk of peace and security in Europe or in the world.

The two sides also stressed the importance of expanding the cooperation among the Balkan countries, and of bolstering trust and relations of friendship and neighborliness among them. They expressed the belief that the situation in Cyprus will be solved through political means, on the basis of respect for the independence, integrity and neutrality of that state, and of conditions ensuring peaceful coexistence between the two communities.

Special attention was given to the development of bilateral and multilateral relations and contacts among the Balkan countries, and to the promotion of relations of neighborliness and mutual esteem and understanding among them, as well as to the transformation of the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ceausescu Hosts Luncheon

AU131803Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Also today, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon for Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Mrs (Rahshan) Ecevit. During the luncheon, which passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit delivered toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

LD132058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov, AGERPRES--In the collaboration between our countries we have achieved many good things, stated Nicolae Ceausescu in the toast raised at the luncheon given for the Turkish premier. The talks we had today disclosed new possibilities to develop these relations, he went on. We really have possibilities to achieve mutually advantageous cooperation, both bilaterally and in third countries. Likewise, we have possibilities to expand the technico-scientific and cultural collaboration, to intensify the contacts at all levels, and also to expand the visits between the citizens of our countries. We would like the peoples of our countries to be the main end-users of the continued development of the Romanian-Turkish collaboration.

At the same time--President Nicolae Ceausescu further said--our countries are profoundly interested in the achievement of European security, in the development of collaboration in the Balkans, in the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, in the engineering of the new international economic order, in the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. We are equally interested in the building of new relations, grounded on full equality, on non-interference in internal affairs, on the observance of each nation's independence and sovereignty, on giving up force and its threatened use. So, internationally too, there are many domains in which our countries work together and in which they can collaborate ever more closely for the building of a more just and better world, of a world of detente, collaboration and peace.

In conclusion, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the wish and conviction that the visit by the Turkish premier would give fresh impetus to the collaboration in all domains between the two countries.

Ecevit Toast

LD132100Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

["Toast by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov, AGERPRES--In recent years, declared Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of Turkey, in his reply toast, the relations between Turkey and the Socialist Republic of Romania got considerably tighter.

I consider--he said--that besides the fact that there are very large possibilities for the achievement of the collaboration projects convenanted up to now, there also are great possibilities for initiating new cooperation ventures in other domains, too.

I nurture the conviction--the Turkish premier said--that regardless [of] our countries politically belonging to one system or another, we can and must make our contribution to the materialization of the detente process, to the security on our continent.

Then the Turkish premier said: We follow with admiration the contribution of esteemed President Nicolae Ceausescu to the engineering of a world of peace, collaboration and security. We are supporting the foreign policy the friendly Romanian people is leading under the presidency of Mr Ceausescu, and we consider that by means of cooperation we shall contribute to the settlement of a tight friendship in the Balkans, of a collaboration and peace atmosphere; we are also convinced that a juster economic order can be settled in the world, that disarmament can be attained.

Manescu Begins Talks With Ecevit

AU132040Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Official talks began this afternoon between Romanian Prime Minister Manea Manescu and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. In the spirit of the talks and agreements occasioned by the summit meeting in Bucharest and Ankara and the solemn joint declaration, the two sides examined the current stage of Romanian-Turkish cooperation and collaboration. The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction with the ascending evolution of Romanian-Turkish political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other relations.

The talks were based on the directions established during the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit. Thus, they established measures designed to contribute to expanding and intensifying the cooperation between the two countries in various areas, particularly in production sharing in the machine building, petroleum and mining industries, and in transport and agriculture. They stressed that one of the major projects of their bilateral cooperation is the construction of an oil refinery in central Anatolia with a processing capacity of 5 million tons of crude oil; this refinery is envisaged as producing a wide range of petroleum products. The two sides also agreed on solutions to accelerate the progress of oil and mining exploration, prospecting and exploitation; to build facilities for the production of tractors and equipment for the food and forestry industries, and to develop transport. Projects also were agreed upon to expand and diversify bilateral commercial exchanges and scientific-technical, cultural and tourist cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT PUBLISHED

AU111444Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 78 pp 1, 3 AU

[Text of communique issued on Austrian Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger's visit to Romania 8-11 November 1978]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, and Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger paid a state visit to Romania from 8-11 November 1978.

During their stay in Romania, the Austrian federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Mrs Herma Kirchschlaeger and the official delegation that accompanied them on this visit visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Brasov County and enjoyed a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere; a telling expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the Romanian people harbor toward the Austrian people.

During the visit, the two heads of state conducted official talks in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding and mutual esteem.

The talks were attended for the Romanian side by: Manea Manescu, prime minister of the government; Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ioan Avram, minister of machine building; Nicolae Constantin, head of the group of counselors to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, cabinet director to the president of the republic; Octavian Groza, Romanian ambassador to Vienna; Romulus Neagu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Nicolae Dumitrescu, director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

For the Austrian side by: Willibald Pahr, minister for foreign affairs; Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry; Alfred Weihs, cabinet director of the president of the republic; Franz Wunderbaldinger, Austrian ambassador to Bucharest; Ludwig Steiner, ambassador and director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Josef Meisl, section chief for foreign trade and integration in the Ministry for Commerce, Trade and Industry; Dr Friedrich Froehlichstahl, protocol chief in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Kurt Skalnik, ministerial counselor and head of the press and information office of the presidential chancellery; Wolfgang Loibl, cabinet counselor to the president of the republic.

The two heads of state examined bilateral relations between the two countries. Stressing with deep satisfaction the upward evolution of relations between Romania and Austria at various levels, they asserted their countries' determination to continue to develop and deepen these relations.

The two sides expressed the conviction that, in order to achieve a climate of trust among peoples, interstate relations should be based on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and on renunciation of the use or threat of force.

Proceeding from the need to develop and expand bilateral cooperation in all fields of common interest, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the federal president of the Republic of Austria decided to continue their summit dialog.

Both sides stressed the importance of an exchange of views at various levels and that of contacts between governmental and parliamentary delegations and between organizations and institutions, between men of science and culture and between the citizens of the two countries.

The two heads of state, in expressing their full satisfaction with the expanding relations of friendship between their countries, agreed to take new initiatives to intensify and diversify their bilateral economic relations and to promote economic cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and that of international cooperation.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the results of the 3rd session of the joint government commission, which took place in Vienna from 18-21 October 1978, and stressed the determination of the two governments to support the financing, as soon as possible, of the industrial and technical cooperation projects agreed upon at this session.

In this connection, they stressed their intention to double the volume of trade exchange in 1980 compared with 1975, and the need to expand bilateral economic relations and cooperation between companies and organizations of the two countries and especially in third markets. They stressed the need for the next commission session that will take place in Bucharest in 1979 to examine new opportunities for expanding and deepening trade relations and for intensifying economic and technical cooperation between Romania and Austria.

The two heads of state stressed the importance of continuously expanding contacts between enterprises from the two states, and the need to expand and deepen the exchange of economic information to promote trade and industrial cooperation between themselves.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations in the cultural, art, scientific and educational fields are developing satisfactorily on the basis of the cultural agreement of 17 September 1971 and the scientific-technical agreement of 30 September 1976.

The two presidents expressed their will to intensify exchange in these fields and to diversify contacts between relevant institutions and organizations from the two countries with a view toward better mutual understanding of the historical material and cultural values held by the two peoples. The importance of the 2,050th anniversary since the creation of the first centralized Dacian state and the organization in 1980 of various events in keeping with the cultural agreement was stressed.

Inspired by the desire to promote the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Austrian people, the two sides expressed their desire to facilitate relations at various levels in the youth field which will also contribute to a better mutual understanding.

The presidents of the two states noted with satisfaction the exchange of the ratification instruments of the agreement on avoiding double taxation and on high school diplomas. They also stressed the importance of the cooperation agreed upon between Romanian foreign trade enterprises and Austrian firms, and especially between those in the field of engine, truck and tractor construction.

Analyzing the international situation, the two presidents--the document reads--expressed their determination to act for securing for all countries the possibility to contribute to the settlement of the major issues facing mankind. They declared for the settlement of all interstate disputes by peaceful means, by way of negotiations between the sides directly concerned, without foreign immixture, for the removal of the use or threat of force from international life. To this end, they underscored the importance of the continued increase of the role and contribution of the small and medium-sized countries, including the developing countries, in international life.

The two sides reasserted the necessity of amplifying the efforts for the achievement of security and development of collaboration on the European Continent. Thus, an essential contribution is the actuation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions. Given the results of the Belgrade meeting, the two heads of state declared for the intensification of efforts toward the implementation of the decisions adopted at Helsinki, including those relating to disarmament in Europe, as well as collaboration in economy, science, technique, environmental protection, humanitarian and other domains, which will contribute to improving the political climate on the continent.

The presidents of the two states stressed the need for concrete, efficient measures to be adopted on reducing arms and military strength on the continent, on military disengagement and disarmament; without which peace cannot be secured and security in Europe and throughout the world cannot be achieved. These measures should not affect the security of any state.

They therefore believe that special heed should be paid to the thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion of 1980, in order for its results to meet the peoples' expectations, to lead to measures actuating the process of detente, and of engineering security and developing collaboration in Europe.

The presidents of the two states emphasized the importance of the achievement of security and the expansion of cooperation in Europe, of the development of the relations of peace, understanding and neighbourliness in the Balkans. They stressed the need to achieve closer collaboration among the Danubian countries, including through the complex use of the Danube.

Worry was expressed during the discussion in connection with the evolution of the conflict situations in various zones of the world. The two presidents warned of the danger these conflicts spell to peace in the world. Practice shows that the use of force not only fails to lead to the settlement of conflicts, but, even aggravates them. The resort to force endangers national independence, socioeconomic progress and the well-being of the respective peoples, and burdens the economy of such countries. At the same time, the use of force generates new conflicts which endanger peace and international security. The two heads of state firmly declared for the settlement of all states of tension and confrontation by peaceful means, by way of negotiations between the parties directly concerned; this being the only way to lasting settlements in the interest of all peoples.

The two presidents declared for the settlement of the Middle East conflict by peaceful negotiations among all sides concerned, grounded on the U.N. Security Council resolutions. This presupposes Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied following the 1976 war, as well as the settlement of the Palestinian issue on the basis of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. A peaceful settlement, acceptable to all parties, should lead to ensuring the sovereignty and integrity of all states in the region.

The two presidents noted that the building of a new international economic order, that would provide conditions for the collaboration of all states on an equal footing and ensure the rapid development of the less developed countries, as well as the economic, technical and social progress of the whole of mankind, is today one of the fundamental issues and an essential condition for the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

They agreed that the special UN General Assembly session of 1980 that will discuss a new international economic order will play an important role in efforts aimed at reducing the economic chasm between the developing countries and the industrial countries, and at creating correct and equitable relations in the field of international cooperation. The special session's task is to formulate clear and concrete principles, guidelines and ways of achieving this target.

The two presidents also expressed concern for the continuous quantitative and qualitative increase in the arms race and stressed the pressing need to immediately adopt practical and efficient measures to achieve general disarmament, and primarily nuclear disarmament. They firmly spoke out for agreements on stopping the arms race and the improvement of conventional and nuclear weapons and reducing arsenals, military troops and expenditures.

The view was expressed during the talks that the U.N. General Assembly special session on disarmament concluded with positive results; that is, a new organizational framework was created, of a nature to better meet the demand of approaching and solving the disarmament issues.

Now, however, it is necessary to mobilize all forces in order for concrete measures to be elaborated in this framework, that can be applied in practice.

The two heads of state emphasized with great satisfaction the fruitful collaboration established between the two countries internationally and agreed on the expansion of this collaboration within the U.N. and its agencies, as well as in other international organizations, in order to contribute to the settlement of the main issues of international life. They declared for increasing the role of the U.N. and other international organizations, setting out from the fact that these bodies offer the best international framework for the active participation of all states in the settlement of the major issues facing mankind today.

The meeting and talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the federal president of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, as well as the understandings concluded are a contribution of particular importance for developing relations between the two countries in the interests of the Romanian and Austrian peoples and that of the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

The federal president, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, invited the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to pay a state visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established by diplomatic channels.

MSZMP CC DELEGATION VISITS, CONDUCTS TALKS

AU091925Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 9 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 9 Nov, AGERPRES--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party made up of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the HSWP; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC of the HSWP; and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the CC of the HSWP; arrived in Bucharest on November 9 for a visit of friendship at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

The same day, the two party delegations started their talks when they exchanged information on the activity of building socialism in Romania and Hungary, as well as opinions on the further development of collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and peoples, on current international questions and on questions of common interest.

Received by Ceausescu

AU101735Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the MSZMP Central Committee delegation led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee. The delegation also includes Comrades Andras Gyenes and Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretaries.

The meeting was attended on the Romanian side by Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Vasile Musat, secretary of the party Central Committee; and by other officials from the two countries.

The delegation leader extended warm greetings and cordial wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee on behalf of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and the Political Bureau of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guests to convey warm greetings and best wishes to Comrade Janos Kadar and to the Political Bureau of the MSZMP Central Committee on his behalf and on behalf of the Executive Political committee of the RCP Central Committee. The party secretary general gave a broad description of the party's and state's concerns with building the comprehensively developed socialist society, of the constructive and principled policy practiced by Romania aimed at friendly relations with all socialist countries, at cooperation with all states in the world, irrespective of social system, and at an active contribution to resolving the complex problems of the present-day world.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the two sides stressed the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples. They also emphasized the particular importance of the top level meetings and talks between Romania and Hungary for developing these relations. They also expressed their common desire to expand and deepen cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and the MSZMP, to continue to develop political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations between Romania and Hungary in accordance with the agreements concluded and with the requirements of socialist construction in the two countries, and to strengthen Romanian-Hungarian friendship even more to the benefit of both states and peoples and that of the cause of socialism and peace.

TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 13 NOV

LD132050Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Nov, AGERPRES--Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Togo, arrived in Bucharest on November 13, as guest of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, for an official visit to Romania and for attending, in his capacity as chairman for Togo of the joint Romanian-Togolese cooperation commission, in the works of the first session of the commission.

CPCZ DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS WITH BANC

AU131310Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On Friday morning Comrade Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of CPCZ aktivists led by Vladimir Hamernik, deputy chief at the economic section of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is visiting our country for an exchange of experience at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The meeting, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Stan Magureanu, vice chairman of the Central Council of Workers Control of Socioeconomic Activity. CSSR Ambassador to Bucharest Lumir Hanak was also present.

The CSSR guests conducted talks at the Central Council of Workers' Control of Socioeconomic Activity, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the Prahova and Bucharest party committees, and the party committee of Bucharest's third district. They also visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest and Prahova and Buzau counties.

ADMIRAL MAMULA ARRIVES IN JAKARTA FOR 5-DAY VISIT

LD122042Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0718 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta--Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the navy and assistant federal secretary for naval affairs, arrived in Jakarta today on a 5-day visit to Indonesia as guest of Adm Walujo Sugito, commander of the Indonesian navy. Admiral Mamula is leading a delegation of the Yugoslav navy.

At Halim Airport in Jakarta, Admiral Mamula and delegation members were welcomed by Adm Walujo Sugito, commander of the Indonesian Navy, and by a group of senior military leaders. SFRY Ambassador Zlatan Sazunic and military attache Col Bogdan Petrovic were also in the welcoming party.

During his stay in Indonesia Adm Branko Mamula will have meetings with General Jusuf, minister of defense and security, and senior Indonesian Navy commanders. He will also visit the naval base in Surabaja and some marine units.

YUGOSLAV, ALBANIAN TRADE TO INCREASE IN 1979

LD082156Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Nov, TANJUG--In 1979, trade between Yugoslavia and Albania will increase to a value of some 53 million U.S. dollars.

A complete balance characterizes trade between the two countries. The Albanian Constitution prohibits loans or credits abroad for the purchase of commodities.

Yugoslavia's principal imports from Albania include chromium ore, chemical products, textiles and alcoholic beverages. Next year, Yugoslavia will also import medicinal herbs, resin, sea salt and tobacco.

Yugoslavia's exports to Albania consist of ferrous metallurgy products, refrigerators, chemical products and raw materials for the textile industry and will include television sets in 1979.

During the recent negotiations on trade in Tirana, both sides stated satisfaction with the development of bilateral economic cooperation and noted the realistic possibilities and mutual interest in further promoting this cooperation.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH GHANA

LD092349Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--There are real possibilities for the development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Ghana, particularly for the establishment of more advanced forms of economic cooperation. This was stated today by Dr Joseph Abbey, commissioner for economic planning of Ghana, and by Radoje Kontic, Federal Executive Council member, chairmen of the Yugoslav-Ghanaian mixed committee for the promotion of economic cooperation. Dr Abbey arrived in Yugoslavia today on a brief working visit.

In the first 9 months of this year, Yugoslavia and Ghana exchanged goods to the tune of some $28 million, with a notable deficit on the Yugoslav side. We import cocoa and exotic wood from Ghana and we export cotton threat, mopeds, artificial fertilizer and some other products.

A good example of cooperation, as stated today, is represented by two mixed enterprises that are successfully operating in Ghana--one for the production of treetrunks (Crvena Zastava forestry and industrial enterprise in Krusevac) and the other for the production of bicycles, mopeds and pumps (Tomos-Koper). In addition, our firms have built, among other things, a port, a factory for fruit processing and a slaughterhouse in Ghana, while a congress center is under construction.

Good results and experiences gained in these business ventures, it was noted today, promise that this cooperation will expand, particularly in agriculture and industry. Among other things, this will be discussed at the session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation at the beginning of next year.

MORE ON NERETVA BATTLE ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

Tito Addresses Rally

AU122015Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1109 GMT 12 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito at the 12 November meeting in Jablanica marking the 35th anniversary of the Neretva battle--live]

[Text] Comrades, allow me at this historical place to greet all participants of the Neretva battle and all other comrades who have come from the entire country to this truly magnificent meeting. The gathering of veterans and large numbers of people at the very battleground represents an expression of deepest gratitude to those who, in the decisive battle, gave their lives for freedom and for a better tomorrow, for the happiness and future of new generations.

Even though 3 1/2 decades have passed since those days, time has not in the least diminished the magnitude of the drama and the importance of the battle in this area. On the contrary, these events live and will eternally live in the consciousness and feelings of citizens of our free, socialist, united Yugoslavia, because they are a symbol of the indestructibility of the national liberation army and the moral strength and steadfastness of our peoples. Comrades, when I speak about the Neretva battle, I do not have in mind one single battle. This implies a series of operations of the supreme staff's operational group which lasted more than a month in this area, from the liberation of Prozor to the routing of the Chetniks near Kalinovik.

Comrades, the battle began in the fourth offensive in Kordun, and lasted the entire time. Some 80,000 refugees were retreating to escape the massacres by various occupiers--the Germans, the Ustashas, the Italians, the Chetniks and so forth. We realized as early as at the time of the battle near Karlovac and in Kordun that a new offensive was being prepared. We were receiving various information. And at that time, as we were very well informed about what was happening in the world and what the position of the Rome-Berlin axis was, it appeared that something bigger than had previously been the case was being prepared here.

Of course, while the enemy was preparing his strategy, we too were not asleep and were preparing ours. We, I and my comrades, [applause and shouts] had already experienced so much in that war that we immediately appraised the enemy's every movement, appraised what it meant and where it pointed and so forth. The enemy's movements at that time indicated that it was not a question of a narrow encirclement of our units, the command of the supreme staff, as well as of those which were in the field itself, but was rather a question of a great, large political maneuver primarily aimed at destroying the group under the supreme command, under (?my) supreme command, as well as the entire army in this region.

Of course, we had to know the directions in which they aimed. And since both those divisions directly under my command and other divisions were engaged in very large operations extending to central Bosnia and around western Bosnia, we concluded that the enemy wanted to force us to move to a territory where we would not have such favorable conditions for maneuvering and evading frontal clashes and so forth. And this was the direction toward the highland systems, toward Prozor and further on toward Montenegro [Tito corrects himself] Hercegovina and Montenegro. And you see, it seems that our plans coincided in the fact that I, too, had thought about this, about what we should do there, for there were enough units now and it was necessary to move further south to mobilize more people and wage war where the struggle had not as yet assumed full scope.

We, too, had an idea that we would move from here, where we were, toward Montenegro and then toward Kosovo and Metohija, toward Macedonia, where there were enormous reserves of people for mobilization.

Thus, these two strategies somehow coincided, and thus the Germans accelerated our action to carry out our own strategy. And because I suspected that they would surround us over a wide region rather than over a narrow area, Prozor was for us one of the most important places to capture. Although it was, at that time, still under our command, the Italians succeeded in recapturing it when the third division's units moved toward central Bosnia. Thus, we had to expel the Italians. In this connection, we prepared strategic plans for three divisions--the first, second and third divisions. At that time, all five divisions were not as yet with us. We prepared the strategic plans by which one division was to move through Imotsk and cut the road to Mostar at Dreznic and another division, the one which was coming from the direction of central Bosnia, the first division, was to capture Makljen and this entire upper part of the region; and the second division went with me from Bihac to Prozor.

You know how this first ours, [Tito corrects himself] this first part of our strategy ended. We destroyed an Italian division, the (Mughe) division and captured its entire armament, including guns, trucks, omnibuses and everything they had. They were destroyed on Neretva and in Prozor. Second, we succeeded in preventing the Germans from capturing Makljen. And the seventh division and the ninth Dalmatian division came to our aid. And already three divisions were here. Although we then already had five divisions, we nevertheless could not leave the region, because we had 4,000 wounded and people sick with typhus. We lost three weeks because of the wounded, because a week after we had destroyed that [division] there, we could have quickly crossed the river using the bridge and not across the Neretva River. We could have forced our way and departed. And the wounded? The wounded could not do this. And then there were also 80,000 refugees moving behind us. The people from all over Kordun, the area near Karlovac, and from Lika were fleeing their homes so as not to fall under the knives of the various Chetniks, Germans and others.

All this created enormous problems for us, additional problems which armies usually do not have, for there is hardly an army in the world--and I think that there was none such--which would set itself the task of waging a life-and-death battle for the wounded. And you know how the wounded understood this. The trust increased incredibly among the people. [applause] Everyone knew that he would not be left at the mercy of the enemy. We actually carried them them out. It was our fortune that we had captured various trucks, omnibuses and so forth from the Italians and that at that time, when the wounded were still coming, we were initially able to make tactical moves inward. For instance, a very difficult battle took place at Vilica Guvno in which the Germans penetrated nearly to the wounded. Then we quickly transferred [a part of our units] by trucks from here around Rama there to Vilica Guvno. And when the fourth Montenegrin [brigade] arrived there, the seventh Banija [brigade] and so forth, the first and second proletarian [brigade] were already there.

And thus a fierce battle developed in which, of course, perhaps for the first time in that war, in World War II, the Germans were forced to flee, in our country, in Hitler's fortress. [applause] We captured many Germans and Italians and we captured from the Italians many artillery peices, which we later threw in the Neretva when we could not take them all with us. These were howitzers of 120-mm caliber; a battallion of 12 guns, and an enormous quantity of artillery [munition]. When I was there during the night I personally ordered all this munition stacked up as wood for it had to be fired throughout the night. And the partisan girls worked cooling the gun barrels with snow. I watched these young girls [applause], how they grabbed snow with peices of cloth and covered the gun barrels with snow. Otherwise the gun barrels would smoke, because I said that they had to continue firing without interruption. Thus we frightened the Germans with these guns and inflicted losses on them. And the Germans wondered where we found such large quantities of munitions and where we found so many guns. [Tito chuckles] And when they learned, they grabbed their heads and said "Oh, these dear Italians are our good allies." [applause]

Thus, comrades, this struggle here lasted a month, that is, a month here alone. But if all this is considered--from the beginning of the offensive, all this lasted 2 months; this entire second offensive lasted 2 months without interruption. And then imagine: We had 4,000 wounded. If we had not captured the Italian supplies of various food articles, we would have come through this rather badly. But by this, we insured supplies initially for our wounded, and what little was left to be eaten we gave to the fighters. But they ate so little that in the end they were dropping dead from lack of nutrition. When we had already crossed the Neretva, I myself personally saw a soldier sitting down, leaning on his rifle. And I went to him and said "Comrade. All have left, we are the last." I took hold of his shoulder and he fell. I looked, he wad dead. His heart was no longer beating. And there were quite a few such cases. And how many others were there, those sick with typhus and so forth. [applause]

Thus, great results were achieved by our victory here. We not only showed the Germans that we knew how to wage war, we were even able to beat them. If we had what they had, they would have disappeared from our country a long time before that. [applause] But we beat them even with what little we had. And at the same time, we inflicted here, when we crossed the Neretva River up here on these slopes, behind here, this bridge.[sentence as heard] The first to go across was a Dalmatian squad. It went up there to liquidate a bunker from where a heavy machine gun was barking its fire. [applause] And they captured those bunkers.

Before that, when I sent the first proletarian [Tito corrects himself] Montenegrin company to Vilica Guvno, I thought that we should do something--and we had no units here--and we should prevent the Germans, that is, the Chetniks, from crossing if they learned that we sent this (?unit). And I destroyed even the last bridge. When I told Engineer Smirnev to destroy this bridge, he crossed himself and said "But where will we go then?" [applause] And I said: "We must do this." I say, symbolically, that he crossed himself because he was terribly surprised. I had previously had other bridges destroyed, those across the Rama River, and only this bridge remained. I said that this bridge must be destroyed and at the same time an attack, a counterattack, must be made at Vilica Guvno in the direction of Bugojno, to force the Germans to flee. And we fired all the artillery ammunition that we had.

You know, this was a kind of a war trick. They thought then: Well, they made us flee and they are now after us. But they, too, wanted to use tricks and they retreated just a little more than was necessary, because they thought they would be able to draw us into those canyons in the directions of Travnik and of Jajce, where the positions were strategically much better for them, and that they would squeeze and destroy us there.

By the time they had caught on to it, we had already begun to beat the Chetniks here, the Chetniks who had arrived here, and there was no longer any danger for us. We crossed [Neretva River] and the Germans did not find a single dead or wounded or ours nor anyone they could capture. It is not I who am saying this, but it is Lehr, [German] supreme commander in the Balkans, who is saying it. Lehr is saying this: We have found nothing; we entered an empty land; and so forth.

Thus, this was the heroism of the fighters at that time. And I believe that it would be the same at the present time and at any time someone attacked our country. [applause] These fighters demonstrated an exceptional discipline, they obeyed orders, there were no--how shall I say it--objections, no one objected to anything. Everything was carried out exactly as ordered. I believe that this was the awareness which should prevail in every real people's army, the awareness of an army that knew what it was fighting for, awareness of fighters who knew that they had to contribute their share to the struggle, even laying down their lives.

Thanks to this discipline, we had a much easier task than we would have had had the commanders quarrelled among themselves. There was no quarrel when I called the commanders to me. [applause] I was responsible. With the assistance of some of my associates, I worked out a strategic plan and this plan then had to be carried out. And it was carried out. I believe that this will be the case in future if our country were to be threatened by anyone. [applause]

Counting all divisions and Chetniks--Chetniks had 25 divisions, the Germans had 3 divisions, there were also Ustashas, some 2 or 3 Italian divisions--there were some 90,000 enemies who were much better armed than our units, but their moral strength was, it appears to me, much weaker than ours. They were not able to succeed against 20,000 soldiers, whom I had at that time, and 4,000 wounded. We inflicted heavy blows on them and broke out of the encirclement. For 1 month, we were in a narrow circle--you have crossed this area from the Maklјen Mountain to here. This is a very narrow area. In addition, the configuration of terrain is such that one cannot climb over these mountains. One must be linked with valleys and communications and so forth. Nonetheless, we succeeded in defeating them.

As I have already said, our units very strongly resisted the enemy along the whole route from Karlovac to here. Thus, it cannot be said that the battle was waged only here. Battles were fought before we had reached this area. Our units were rather tired. First, because a whole division had to take care of the wounded; particularly when we reached this area, the entire ninth division had to be used to take care of the wounded. In Kordun, we used trucks and this was much easier. However, this entire great route, which is, I believe, some 150 km long, if not more, to here--along this entire route, we had to wage battles with the enemy. Here the battled reached its culmination and the final battle of the so-called fourth [enemy] offensive was waged. For the wounded, the battle at the Neretva River was, to put it in a nutshell, the most humane battle in the history of wars. [applause]

Despite the largest enemy offensive up to that time, the supreme headquarters did not lose its own initiative. However, under the new circumstances, we decided that making our own effort where the enemy did not expect it was, at the same time, the best way of neutralizing the enemy offensive. Naturally, we first found out where the enemy's weakest point was, where it would be most difficult for the enemy to deploy its units. At that time, we had no paved roads and it was a good thing we did not, for otherwise the enemy would quickly have tightened its encirclement, but as it was, it did not succeed in doing this. We were quicker. We forced the place of battle on him and not the enemy on us. This was also the best way of neutralizing the enemy offensive.

For this reason, we carried out a counteroffensive with the first, second and third divisions. As I said earlier, we carried out this counteroffensive with the first, second and third divisions here. We destroyed an Italian division blocking our path. I have already said that our fourth Montenegrin division had seized Dreznica and moved on from Dreznica, that is from Mostar, toward us here at Jablanica.

When we ended this movement there was much bombing. Old people who lived here at that time must remember how many bombs the Germans dropped here, the constant massacres by their air force people. Both the Italians and the Germans carried out bombing. There was a particularly strong base at Prozor. The enemy was in Prozor and I issued an order which read: "Prozar must be taken tonight." [applause] The first night, our units stormed Prozor and because of some strange circumstances--there was some kind of mistake there--they were not able to seize it. Next day, I went to visit these units. They were somewhat subdued, they felt a little uneasy. I told them: "Comrades, you should not feel uneasy, such things happen in war, but tonight Prozor must be captured." They were all pleased that that night they would attack again. The battle was very heavy, we had heavy losses, but Prozor was captured. It was captured in such a way that not many men survived in the enemy division. We captured many soldiers, all arms, some 6 or 7 tanks. These tanks were thrown into the Neretva River because we could not take tanks up to the Prenj Mountain and so forth.

When Prozor was captured, there was great elation and enthusiasm. Our wounded were signing, rejoicing despite their suffering and pain. Soldiers felt elated when we crossed the Neretva River and we clashed with the Chetniks. You should have seen what this was like! The Chetniks had beards, some 200 of them were on horseback and they advanced as if they were going to a wedding. When we attacked them here on the platesu, they quickly turned their backs. Many of them were killed here. I immediately deployed two divisions against them and we pursued them in battle. The Chetniks did not keep their beards, but shaved them off so that they would not be captured with their beards on. [applause]

Comrades, this battle was not easy. This was really a terribly difficult battle. This battle could be waged and won successfully only by men who were deeply aware of their obligation to their country, to their homeland and so forth. The greatest anger among our partisans was felt toward the Chetniks, who had joined the German ranks [words indistinct]. They felt the greatest anger toward them. The Chetniks were also the most cruel if they captured one of our fighters and so forth.

At the time of the battle for the wounded, the refugees presented a great problem for us. However, we succeeded in distributing them in various places even before the Prozor battle. Some of them were left in Glamoc, some in Livno, where they found refuge. Thus, we approached Prozar with rather small groups of refugees.

At the end of February, the Germans reported that according to some estimates--and I repeat what the Germans said--some 80,000 refugees were concentrated in the Drvar-Livno zone, adding that these people suffered from hunger and typhus. This was correct. You know this. At the culmination of the Neretva battle, at the end of February, the position of the operational group of divisions and the wounded had become critical. In fact, our divisons could have relatively easily--as I have already said--broken through, had they not had [the refugees with them]. There was the danger that the enemy forces would attack with full force precisely against the wounded. For this reason, we had to accept a dramatic battle, while being surrounded, in order to rescue the wounded.

After foiling the Germans' intentions, I decided to carry out the crossing of the Neretva at an appropriate moment and to advance toward eastern Hercegovina and toward Sandjak and Montenegro, naturally with the wounded, because in this difficult situation the wounded had to be rescued.

To achieve this, we first carried out with the main body of our forces--nine brigades--a counterattack toward Gornji Vakuf, that is toward the Germans, where we destroyed them. Nine brigades; this is no small amount, because these were all elite proletarian brigades. And when they went into attack, they captured the staff of a German battalion, the commander of which was a certain Strecker, brother of the Strecker who led the operations at Stalingrad [words indistinct].

At the same time, I issued the order to destroy the brigades on the Neretva river to insure the main forces' operations and to deceive the enemy about our further intentions. (?Enclosed within the mountains) toward Fornji Vakuf, the battles flared up with full force. Our units offered strong resistance. The Germans attacked from both sides of the communications links... Gornji Vakuf-Drasac-Prozor. They tried to break through via [places indistinct] to the Makljen Mountain and to seal the fate of our wounded. The enemy, who advanced to within a rifle shot of our wounded, was halted in front of Makljen. Our brigades fought a heroic battle with great effort. They suffered great losses, but they destroyed the Germans and the breakthrough to Prozor was halted. [applause]

In the [words indistinct] toward Gornji Vakuf, which I have already mentioned, the next attack began--that is our counterattack--on 3 March. Fierce battles were waged here on a broad front. Our units made extreme efforts to force the enemy, after a 3-day battle, to withdraw toward Bugojno with heavy losses. Thus, we had achieved what we wanted: The immediate danger for the wounded was removed. However, the supreme staff operational group and the wounded continued to be in a very difficult position. Our divisions had to take care of some 4,000 wounded and sick in the area of Prozor- [places indistinct].

On 5 March, the order was issued that our main forces should advance together with the wounded from Prozor, toward Jablanica, the Prenj Mountain and Boracko Lake. On the same day, the German command concluded that our intention was to break through toward the north. It was obvious that with our battle for the wounded and with the destruction of the bridges the Germans had been deceived.

The forging of the Neretva River began in the night of 5 to 6 March. The bank of the river was held by strong Chetnik forces. The enemy air force obstructed the movement of our troops by bombing and strafing them (?in their positions). A detachment of bombardiers of the second Dalmatian brigade annihilated the Chetnik guard at the destroyed bridge [words indistinct] near Jablanica. During the night, the second Dalmatian and the second [words indistinct] brigades crossed the river at this point. At the same time, I gave the sign to that engineer to destroy the steel bridge on the Neretva. I already have said how this affected the engineer.

Thanks to this, by 15 March all our units, together with the wounded and sick, crossed to the left bank of the Neretva. Two days later, the German divisions advanced to the Neretva, but none of our troops or wounded were there. This was an empty space.

Comrades. Great sacrifices were made during those superhuman battles. Our liberation struggle confirmed from beginning to end that it was fierce and uncompromising. After the crossing of the Neretva, we did not continue to carry out the strategic plan [Tito corrects himself] after the crossing of the Neretva we continued to carry out our strategic plan, that is, the plan of destroying the Chetniks up to Kalinovik, capturing Hercegovina, Nevesinje and other towns, fording the Drina River--even though it was swollen and it was difficult to build bridges, we did build those bridges--and reaching Sandzak and, naturally, of carrying out a mobilization to reinforce our units, which were greatly decimated.

In a strong advance through Hercegovina in the second half of March, our divisions destroyed the Chetniks whom Draza Mihajlovic concentrated there, allegedly to deal us a mortal blow. The Chetnik forces were beaten to the ground in the fighting at Glavaticevo, Nevesinje, Krstac, Ulog and finally at Kalinovik.

Draza Mihajlovic too, brought two artillery guns there. The Italians had given them to him. These were two howitzers which we captured at Kalinovik. And the people then became civilized: They all shaved their beards. This was the only positive thing they did. The Chetniks never again recovered from the defeats at Glavaticevo, Nevesinje, Krstac and so forth. Complete demoralization spread through their ranks and they scattered. This victory of ours also completed the last stage of the Neretva battle.

After a short rest, our units moved to new battles. We needed that rest. [Tito repeats himself] We needed that rest to treat our wounded in Sandzak and to enable our fighters to rest a little and to recover from hunger and from all that they had suffered during the battle. This period of peace was not long enough to allow us to wait for the recovery of all 4,000 wounded. Most of them were on their feet again, but they were still not fit for combat. A large part of them did join in combat later. And when we were in Montenegro, it was again necessary to closely watch what the Germans planned.

Comrades, I would like to tell you one thing: During the Neretva battle, and not only at that time but also in the earlier battle near Livno, we captured a team of the so-called Todt organization, you know, a [German] organization that was plundering our country's economic resources. This organization had entire team units. They were not soldiers but civilians. And many of our leading communists, our people, including some who had been captured in battle and others who had been engaged in party work in cities, were held in prisons both by the Ustashas and the Germans. We then proposed [Tito corrects himself] Yes, that Todt proposed to me when I visited there to see and listen to him [Tito appears to be referring to the leader of the captured Todt team]. He had about 10 people around him and he said that he would be ready to mediate for an exchange. I said at that time: "Perhaps it would be good: You are civilians and come under the Geneva convention. It is in order then. But," (?I said), "five of ours who are there for each German," because there were many of ours in prison. And thus, some comrades went to mediate and it happened that, for the first time, a large group of our comrades, both men and women, all communists, were rescued from the hands of the executioners. [applause]

And then later on the Neretva, there was the second case. We had already crossed the Neretva but we were terribly exhausted and hungry. Our men were dying. There was nothing to eat. And we had German prisoners, including that major, the battalion commander. And we had many Italian prisoners. And so, let us exchange! The Germans immediately accepted this. Three of our comrades went to negotiate. They were issued only one directive: "Discuss only the exchange of prisoners and nothing else. This is now your duty." And thus a successful solution followed and we made an exchange: Comrades then returned to our units and to various duties and so forth. They were rescued [Tito repeats himself] rescued from the hands of the executioner. And in the same way, we delivered those Germans to them.

In connection with this, comrades, I had difficulties, as I was also sending dispatches to Stalin through the Comintern. I see only now how much I sent: I sent three thick books of dispatches, dispatches of command here and dispatches sent up there and so forth. I reported that we were exchanging prisoners with the Germans because we could no longer endure the hunger and the people were dropping dead. Stalin answered me very harshly. "What the devil," he said, "exchanging prisoners with the enemy." But with whom shall I make the exchange. No one else but the enemy has the prisoners. [applause] I quite frankly said: the situation is such and such. And he in fact [Tito chuckles] reprimanded me in this connection. And then I sent him a brief dispatch: "If you cannot help us, leave us alone and we shall manage somehow." [applause]

And, of course, when I arrived in Moscow in 1944, he again got hold of me and said: "Why did you sent me such a dispatch, why did you send me such a rude dispatch?" And I looked at him and said: "Comrade Stalin.

"If you were in my place, it is likely you would have acted even more rudely than I did." [applause] Then [Tito chuckles] he fell silent. "It was terrible at that time," I said. "You could see men dying from hunger and they had to fight, too. There was no way out."

And even today, some people abroad want to exploit this, saying that we negotiated with the Germans about the exchange of prisoners and so forth. But we will write all this in a book precisely the way it was and I believe that there will hardly be anyone who will not approve of what we did. And we had to do this: We saved some 100 or our people, good aktivists, good fighters. And I also said this: According to the Geneva convention I could not kill the prisoners. I did not kill prisoners. You were killing ours, I said to the Germans. And I said: Well, I have nothing with which to feed them. I cannot [words indistinct]. I have nothing with which to feed them. [applause] This means: Take them and feed them yourselves. [applause] Because those ten, those ten Germans would not do us much harm so long as they did not eat our bread. This is how all this happened in connection with these prisoners.

Comrades. As a result of the unparalleled efforts of all fighters and the determination and skill of the officers, we came out of the Neretva battle as victors. But the occupiers and their servants had on their side a great numerical and technical superiority in this battle. However, this time, too, our national liberation struggle had an incomparably greater moral strength than the enemy had, and it was exactly this moral factor that was decisive in overcoming all obstacles and that enabled us to come out of this inferno of the Neretva. Unfortunately, I must call it this because it was an inferno at that time, though now it is beautiful and sunny. When it was a question of saving the wounded, there was no wavering, even in the most critical moments, among either the fighters or the officers. Every one of the wounded in that terrible battle, as well as in the entire liberation war, knew that he would not be abandoned. There were instances in which two or three fighters died in saving a single wounded man. In addition to all this, the fighters who honorably fulfilled this task were themselves exhausted from hunger and fatigue, with many also infected by typhus. Because of all this, it can be said without exaggeration that this was the most humane battle in the history of war.

Our fighters, closing their ranks around our party and the supreme staff, knew that all difficulties would be overcome. They had a clear view of future prospects. Being aware of the aims of our armed struggle, they were always ready for the greatest feats and were able to be victorious even in situations appearing hopeless. Party members and members of the SKOJ [Union of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia] provided particularly shining examples of heroism. It is this that represents the greatness and importance of these unforgettable events. It is this that represents an inexhaustible source of experiences within our concept of all-people's defense, an inspiration and education for the younger generations and for the mobilization of new forces (?of society) in further building our socialist self-managing community of equal and fraternal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Comrades, let us never forget that the blood of the sons and daughters of all our peoples and nationalities flowed here in the cold waters of the Neretva River. The brotherhood and unity, the great achievement of our armed struggle and revolution, was forged in the fire of day-and-night fighting. Let us guard this brotherhood and unity. And just as this today [Tito is interrupted by applause; Tito repeats and corrects himself] And just as at that time, this brotherhood and unity were not motivated by small abstract ideals but by the crucial bonds in the common struggle for existence and victory; in the same way, the foundation of this brotherhood and unity today is the fact that only united can we surmount everything that appears as an obstacle on our road and achieve new successes in our self-managing society.

The emphasizing alone of the need to cultivate brotherhood and unity could signify if that on which the brotherhood and unity are based were not thus constantly strengthened, if solidarity and mutual assistance were not strengthened in every respect [sentence as heard]. The feeling of our community and the feeling of our joint responsibility for the indivisible fate today and in future must continue to deeply imbue every man, every citizen of our socialist self-managing community.

Dear comrades, recalling today, at the battleground of one of the greatest battles of our revolution, the road traversed so far, we can proudly say that we have remained consistently true to our revolution and its great humanistic aims, both in our domestic development and in our foreign policy. [applause] In this connection, I want to say only a few words about the significance of our nonalined policy. As early as during the war, we clearly emphasized that freedom, independence, free development and above all, peace and security in the world implied the great aims of our struggle [Tito corrects himself] represented the great aims of our struggle. We fought for them jointly and uncompromisingly in the situations which were most difficult for us. Today, the nonalined movement is advocating these aims. This is natural because the nonalined movement was in fact begun in the struggle of the people against non-national subjugations.

The nonalined movement has a social-historic role in progressively changing international political and economic relations as a whole. For instance, the enormous successes in the struggle for peace, the discussions on cooperation for decolonization, the placing of the question of a new world economic system on the agenda of current questions and many other issues could not be imagined today without the nonalined movement's activity. All these are questions that accord not only with the vital interests of nonalined countries, but also with those of an enormous majority of the countries in general. It is thanks to this that an increasingly large number of progressive and political movements and parties in the world today include in their programs the orientation of nonalinment in building a more just social life.

We have always stressed that the nonalined movement is not a reserve force for any of the blocs; nor can it be an appendage of anyone's policy or interests. As is known, we are not separating ourselves in relation to the countries in the military blocs, but we are critical of those occurrences of bloc policy that result in threats to peace and often to the freedom, independence and unhindered development of other countries. We are deeply convinced that the movement of nonalined countries can only fulfill its useful progressive role in the world if it continues to be an independent and autonomous factor and to express mankind's historical need in this manner.

For this reason, the struggle to strengthen the nonalined movement's independence and unity is essentially a struggle for its true progressive role in the world. For this reason, I want to point out here today that any attempt at splitting the movement of nonalined countries into progressive and conservative parts, especially any attempt to impose some kind of progressive core on it which should lead other countries, represents an attack on the democratic essence and democratic relations within the movement itself. This could only lead to a strengthening of the blocs at the expense of the nonalined countries' independence, something that also includes a great threat to peace. No one has the right to monopoly on progress,nor is it possible to close individual state and other borders to progress. Progressive changes in the world today are the practice of millions of people, a majority of mankind. Irrespective of how they may call or name themselves, they are [word indistinct] and they are aware of this. The strength of the nonalined movement lies precisely in its breadth and, in this respect, it is in accord with the interests of an enormous part of mankind.

Bearing all this in mind, we are deeply convinced that the nonalined policy expresses the socialist beliefs and orientations in the best and most complete manner, because this is a policy into which the noblest ideals and aspirations of mankind have been woven. For this reason, we can again state with pride that socialist nonalined Yugoslavia remains true to its conviction that it cannot [Tito corrects himself] it can preserve peace and security and realise the happiness of its peoples if it also struggles at the same time for the magnitude of aims devoted to achievements of all other peoples.

You see, comrades, I consider it necessary to also say a few words about the present world situation. It is important for us to clearly perceive the way out and future prospects and to exercise an even greater influence to improve international relations. And it is precisely this which is made possible for us by the policy of nonalinement and broad cooperation with an enormous number of countries.

Comrades, this time I do not want to speak about questions of our internal development. I have spoken quite enough about this lately, and I will speak more about it. You follow the intensive political activities that are in progress, but we must speed up our actions in accordance with the decisions and conclusions of the 11th LCY Congress. [applause] In this respect, I expect from the forthcoming congress of trade unions as well as from the youth congress which will be held a little later [sentence as heard]. I appeal to you and to all our working people to become completely engaged with the problems, especially economic problems, before us. This is particularly important now, when the results of last year's trends are being summed up and when, on this basis, plans and programs for the coming year are being prepared. In the belief that we will advance even more quickly in our economic development than in the past, our community can in every respect, I hope, boldly expect many successes in its further creative work.

Comrades, in conclusion I must nevertheless say a few words about the present world situation. We have not come closer. [sentence as heard] Yugoslavia is very strongly active in the foreign political sphere and enjoys a great reputation and this fact considerably contributes to strengthening the nonalined countries. I think that we must adapt our domestic behavior to what we say abroad about how people should live in harmony, How they should be united; that the progressive world should be strongly active and so forth, because today we are in an epoch of changing the world, changing relations in the world. We still have many difficulties. I cannot promise you here that all this will be completed in a year or two. This will perhaps last several years. But we must be one of the most active builders of this new society, this new world, new relations in the world.

With this, you see, dear comrades, I shall conclude. Thank you. [applause]

Exchanges Toasts With Dizdarevic

LD132314Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bugojno--Raif Dizdarevic, chairman of the committee for celebration of the 35th anniversary of the battle for the wounded on the Neretva, gave a formal luncheon yesterday at Jablanica Hotel in honor of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, who attended the magnificent celebration in Jablanica and who spoke at a mass rally there. On that occasion, President Tito and his host Raif Dizdarevic exchanged toasts.

Turning to Comrade Tito, Raif Dizdarevic said:

(?Dear) Comrade Tito, we are happy about you being with us today, with your cofighters of the battle on the Neretva and of the battles before and after the battle on the Neretva.

Dear Comrade Tito, from the bottom of our hearts, we wish that you might lead us for a long time yet, in good health, happy and satisfied that your work and your efforts provide us and the world with such great results and that the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia march together along your path, closely united by brotherhood and socialism, and that everyone--from your fighters to the young and the youngest, whose sincere, mature and responsible message to you is "count on us"--march in a united manner along your path.

Count on us, Comrade Tito, always and in every situation. To your health!

President Tito's reply to Raif Dizdarevic's toast: Allow me, first of all, to express my thanks for the cordial words addressed to me.

I could not have believed 35 years ago that I would be here in this spot where we were in 1943, because the human physiological process runs its course. But, perhaps someone could also ask: How is it possible for a man in his 87th year to walk in such an upright manner? [applause] I have an answer to this. I joined the revolutionary movement while I was very young. And revolution demands full commitment, tireless work without stopping and this keeps a man going and simply carries him on and on.

While still a young man, I joined the communist movement. I received my first revolutionary inspiration in Russia, during the October Revolution. This took a strong hold on me and carried me away. I took part there in the armed struggle and there I gained my first experiences.

I could also have stayed there, I had the opportunity to receive an education there. But I learned about the unrest in Yugoslavia, about peasants revolting, about the existence of the "green cadre," etc. And I said to myself: Well, here is work for me; I think I had better go home. [applause] And so I left, although I liked it in Russia.

I must say that the reason I liked the military calling was not in order to become some kind of a military leader. What attracted me to the military calling was the study of military science and the acquisition of knowledge on how one should act in a people's war, what one should do in a given situation. And this was very useful to me later.

When I arrived in Yugoslavia, I saw the pitiful state of our party, how quickly it succumbed to Obznana, how easily communists were imprisoned. I did not like the situation in the party. Clearly, I would not have done anything against the majority had this majority fought for unity. This, however, was not the case. The party was wrecked, there were factions, and I hated all this. This was why I launched the struggle for the party's unity and against factionalism.

From that day on I have advocated this unity and I will continue to do so in future. Because this unity is the guarantee of all our victories since particularism of any kind is damaging.

I have always considered myself a communist. I have never been encumbered about belonging to one nationality or another. I have been a communist and I have remained one. I love my country, I love all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. All of them! [applause] And there can be no people in Yugoslavia who, in wishing to be happy, would not love other peoples. A people who do not love others cannot be happy. Were this not so, such people would aspire to domination and thus create dissent.

A little while ago, I spoke about the significance of our unity here in this spot, in the battle on the Neretva. I remember all the details of that battle and of all of our battles.

Here was our greatest trial, it goes without saying, and my own personal trial as well, because we were besieged from all sides and yet the wounded had to be rescued. We waited to collect and protect all the wounded and, in doing so, we even jeopardized our way out of the critical situation. But, I persisted in waiting for all the wounded to arrive. The seventh Banija and the ninth Dalmatian divisions also arrived at the same time. This, of course, increased our strength.

Our battle here was tactical warfare from the inside. We were able to apply it, thanks to the equipment which we captured from the enemy, especially from the Italians; we defeated the Italians and took everything they had--guns, armored vehicles and other equipment. This was of great use to us. We completely destroyed the Italian Murge division and captured great amounts of material, including food. This helped us to strengthen ourselves a little, because our army was very exhausted from having to go continually from one front to the other. People had no rest whatsoever and in addition to all this, as I have already said, we had many wounded. But, this maneuveriang from the inside could not last forever because the enemy was so close to us and was only waiting to tighten the screw as much as possible. The good thing was that we had envisaged such a possibility.

But, we had to wait for the wounded. In actual fact this was not waiting: We fought fiercely every day. When the fourth Montenegro division arrived on Vilica Guvno, together with the seventh Banija and the ninth Dalmatian division, thus joining the proletarian units which were there, we really finished the Germans off. We also had the facilities--we had guns, enough ammunition and other equipment. But this could not last long. A way out had to be found. Of course, the moves which I made carried considerable risks, but they succeeded. When we went to counterattack the Germans and their helpers who were running in panic toward Bugojno, we captured a whole battalion.

They got the impression that we would continue to chase them and that they would lure us into a trap and ambush us in some spot suitable to them. Just the thing to do, to follow them with 4,000 wounded and sick! I had all the bridges destroyed, including the main one, to further convince the enemy that we would come to this spot, where they wanted us to be. It goes without saying that this was a terribly responsible decision. For me, this decision was even more responsible because it was I who made it.

Consultations are, of course, necessary. But, in war situations it can sometimes happen that they also have consequences when time is at stake. Therefore, I took this risk upon myself. [applause] And everything went well; the risk paid off. I told Engineer Smirnov that I had great confidence that he could quickly make an improvised bridge. This encouraged him and he really did what was necessary very quickly. (Someone at the luncheon said: "Comrade Tito, Engineer Smirnov is here.") Ah, Smirnov is here. That's fine. He did what was necessary. I know it wasn't easy for him, but he did it.

Thus, we succeeded, but we succeeded largely thanks to the iron discipline, not a directed discipline, but a self-discipline of our people, who believed in their leadership and in me as the supreme commander.

When I recall those things today and when I look upon these rugged mountains, when I think of the large forces in action against us, it really looks to me as if we had stormed the skies. In all likelihood, today I would not have such courage. ("You would, Comrade Tito," a voice was heard to say in the hall.) Maybe I would, but not so easily. At that time, I believed a lot in my military knowledge. In a nutshell, we came out of it, we saved the wounded; the enemy did not get anybody and he admitted it, too. This is the reason why this battle was described as the most humane one. And it truly was.

It is a unique example in the history of wars: We destroyed the bridges over which we should have gone, yet we knew that we would not go in the opposite direction but that we would cross the river precisely where the bridge had been. The moment we had repulsed the enemy, a bridge was made overnight and all of us crossed to the other side of the Neretva. I would like us to have such soldiers today as well. I would like our young generations to carry out their obligations in the same disciplined manner in which we carried them out in the liberation war, and because of which we can be proud today before the entire world.

Who can reproach us today if we had done something that had increased our strength without stopping to fight. Not one of us thought that the Germans would no longer fight us. The only thing we did know was that they also needed a respite to form a new strategy, and we knew that we would clash again for certain. Not for a single moment did I doubt that they would attack again as soon as possible, that they would hit us. But as I said a little while ago in my speech, we carried out our strategic plan--to go toward Montenegro and Sandzak and on toward Kosovo, southern Serbia and Macedonia, so that our units could be strengthened by new forces.

By leaving the western parts of the country, we saw that the inflow of new fighters was unbelievably good there and that strong and well-armed units remained. We knew that they would successfully fight the enemy there and continue to strengthen. It was necessary for us to go toward Serbia, to be present there too, and to intensify our struggle against the Chetniks and the occupiers.

What we had envisaged also happened. We won thanks to the discipline and the alertness of our fighters and to the sacrifices of our people, who received us well everywhere. Thus, today we attended an impressive gathering of our people who had come here from all over Yugoslavia. This means that they are highly appreciative of what we achieved then and what we have been achieving since.

The only thing that is necessary now, comrades, is that we persistently overcome our present difficulties as well. Of course, these difficulties are the result of the present world situation. Thus, they are partly of an objective nature. The danger of war has not been removed. Those producing more and more weapons don't do it in order to throw them on a scrap heap; imperialists are fighting in various ways. Fighting now goes on through bribes, through intelligence activity and the like. What is worse, weapons are being stockpiled and, in this context, one can never exclude the possibility of some maniac starting a war. Hitler was not the last maniac. He emerged in a certain period, but this does not mean that such maniacs could not emerge again.

Therefore, we in our country have to know clearly what to do. We must strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection, we must create as many capable officers as possible, we must strengthen our army technologically so that it can be at an even higher level. This has its price but we must do it. In a nutshell, we must be prepared. We will never succumb to anyone. This is waht our people are like and this is how they will remain. Let us educate our young people in this direction. Observances such as this have a strong positive effect on our young generation; they are very useful.

I am convinced that Yugoslavia will triumph as a country that wishes to live in peace with all countries of the world, as a country which is the most active in the nonalined movement and which is a founder of that movement. Yugoslavia enjoys enormous prestige both in that movement and in the whole world. We must not allow this prestige of ours to be ruined. We must also fight for the unity of nonalined countries. All of us together must always indicate what a split of the movement would mean. I am convinced that we shall succeed in all this. Well, comrades, this is what I wanted to tell you. Long live our united, harmonious Yugoslavia! [long applause]

DISSIDENT MIHAJLOV VIEWS SFRY'S FUTURE AFTER TITO

LD0811517 Paris LE MATIN in French 4-5 Nov 78 p 6 LD

[Bernard Veillet-Lavallee interview with Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov: "The Dissident Movement Levels Out Differences Between Nationalities, Dissenting Writer Mihajlo Mihajlov Claims";--date and place not specified]

[Text] For some time now, post-Titoism has been stimulating imaginations and worrying chancelleries. It is possible to predict that the death of Marshal Josip Broz Tito, now aged 86, will probably not be followed immediately by a far-reaching upheaval threatening to upset the balance carefully preserved by the great powers in Europe. But it will undoubtedly give rise to a power struggle among the most dogmatic elements in the communist party and the liberals of a "democratic-social" leaning inspired by the theses of Milovan Djilas, Tito's former fellow-traveler, now reduced to silence. That is what LE MATIN was told by dissenting Yugoslav writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, who deplored the fact that the West has so far not taken up the defense of this internal opposition to communist bureaucracy which alone, in his eyes, maintains the unity among the different nationalities which make up the country.

"Has Tito provided for his succession?" That is the question which comes to mind when you meet with an opponent of the Yugoslav regime who, like Prof Mihajlo Mihajlov, speaks freely about his country, something which has already cost him two sentences totaling 12 years' imprisonment.

"An heir-apparent for Tito? Who knows? He has been leading the country on his own for over 30 years. He has expressed the desire to be succeeded by a collective leadership heading the country. But that is an absurd solution in a one-party system."

[Question] But would the vacuum caused by his death not involve dangers? "The risk to Yugoslavia on Tito's death is not that of being invaded by the Warsaw Pact forces but rather a maneuver undertaken by men from the party apparatus with a view to tightening the links with the USSR, in order to keep themselves in power. These men would face opposition, since a large section of the population does not trust the Soviet Union. And if they reached the point of demanding Soviet military aid in the name of defense against I know not what 'agent of imperialism,' there would be a new Vietnam, in Europe this time. But there are many more liberal young party cadres who might try, for their part, to provide a democratic solution. I hope they are in the majority, and that is why I am optimistic. But no one can know what they really think, because of censorship."

Just so, very little is said about political repression in Yugoslavia. Professor Mihajlov, who has just spent several months in the United States, puts it this way: "Washington has a very pragmatic approach to the Yugoslav problem. On one hand, it provides economic and military aid to Tito by dint of his anti-Sovietism. But at the same time, the Americans close their eyes to the dissident movement. Now, it is nonetheless by supporting the dissident movement that people will help liberalization in Yugoslavia. The West's misfortune is that it lacks an ideology for the defense of human rights valid for all countries. It lacks the courage to defend individual freedoms within a leftwing dictatorship opposed to the USSR.

"As for U.S. intellectuals, they are badly informed. They are looking for a Solzhenitsyn, for gulags. Now, they note that the living standard in Yugoslavia is well above that of all the Eastern countries. [paragraph continues]

"But Westerners do not realize that the party structures are the same, put at the service of an identical ideology and of a single leader. In the prisons, where 600-1,000 political prisoners are detained, conditions are not very different from those in the Soviet Union.

[Question] Is there not the danger that we will witness a renewal of the dispute between Croatian and Serbian nationalists? "These differences have never been so acute as under the repression of the single party. Pluralism is essential to national union. And moreover, since last spring unity has been effected between the Serbian and Croatian dissidents. Opposition to the dictatorship is their cementing element. The understanding reached among the opposition around Djilas, who himself comes from Montenegro, confirms this analysis. The West's mistake is to believe that Tito guarantees unity."

Mihajlo Mihajlov intends to return to his country on 10 December after an absence of 6 months. "I will continue to write," he said. "I am putting the finishing touches to my fourth work: 'Non-Scientific Thought.' And I will not stop saying what I have said before."

TU FEDERATION CRITICIZES DEVELOPMENT POLICY DOCUMENT

LD140032Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

["Presidium session of Council of Yugoslav Trade Union Federation"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Perhaps the assessment of the Presidium of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia [CTUY] on the draft resolution for development policy of the country next year could be summed up in the words of Mustafa Pljakic, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, who said: "The language of the resolution is not the language of the law on associated labor."

There were many other critical remarks on this "line" at today's session of the CTUY Council Presidium in discussions of the proposed document of development. Naturally, the trade union primarily had in mind how the proposed measures and, generally, the policy envisaged, would reflect on individual economic branches from the standpoint of equalizing their position, meaning also at least an approximately equal position of the Yugoslav working class. In this sense also, the prices policy bore the brunt of the Presidium's criticism or rather the correction of prices, in primary distribution of which it is said that they are to be "small," whereas according to the view expressed today, they even ought to be "large" for certain branches, which for years have been neglected in primary distribution.

It was also said that society faces the "urgent" demand to carry out an analysis of activities that are lagging behind and in which the position of the working class is unfavorable, including, according to the trade union, nonmetals, agriculture, and other branches, which also ought to be made precise in the resolution. Attention was also turned to the fact that prices policy lay in the hands of the state, whereas the influence of associated labor is completely insignificant, which is reflected in many negative ways in linking the economy, investments and the management of income generally.

The Presidium called for a selective approach to the development aims, for, as the Slovenian delegate, Miran Potrc, noted, experience shows that when we all--at the same time--want to achieve both dynamic growth and stable economic trends, as well as many other ambitious aims, we cannot achieve them all at once.

For example, it should be established where the hotbeds of inflation are, and on that basis development tasks should be determined. In this way, what usually happens--that aims envisaged have to be abandoned, precisely because we have not declared with sufficient definition how we are to eliminate inflation--would not happen.

Moreover, if at the moment the fundamental task is that of eliminating inflation, would it not also be worth thinking about a lower rate of growth of personal incomes, regarding which it was said, in any case, that it should be clearly spelled out that their growth must be kept in line with the growth in productivity and income, and that in no way should they be allowed to move autonomously, independently of the results of labor. Mika Spiljak, CTUY Council president, has remarked that all aspects of consumption exceed income, that investment demands are entered into which would not be possible if the working class had been asked about them, and that the causes of such behavior should be sought not only in sociopolitical communities but also in "oneself," as he remarked.

Very sharp remarks at the expense of energy policy in the coming year were also heard today, and even the question of whether some kind of "revision" of the 5-year plan was being aimed at, or whether it was being adhered to was posed. The way this policy is presented in the proposed document on development, which speaks only of the "participation" of Yugoslav resources, is opposed to the orientations in the plan in which energy policy should be "based" on Yugoslav energy potential. Rade Galeb, CTUY Council vice president, remarked that in the plan both the decisions on quantities and proportion of coal and oil are clearly given, but that this was not respected in development to date, nor does the resolution on development in 1979 proceed from the plan orientations.

LJUBICIC ADDRESSES DEFENSE FACULTY ON SOCIAL TASKS

LD140006Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the National Defense Faculty in Belgrade, where he held lengthy talks with teachers and students, who informed him of this new faculty institution's achievements and problems.

Addressing the students and teachers, General Ljubicic pointed to the need to specify the number of students to be admitted, in order to avoid a situation where they would be unable to find a job upon completion of their studies. The faculty, he said, must achieve greater coordination with military institutions. The federal secretary then said that this faculty's students have chosen a very difficult and responsible job--you and your faculty have made a commitment to contribute to further development of all-people's defense and social self-protection as a specific policy and practice and to insure that they become a part of the practice of our overall life and conduct.

In this respect, General Ljubicic said, our students, when they become teachers and instructors, can make a great contribution. The scope for theoretical research in our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is very broad. However, all work in this field will be socially useful to the extent that its solutions prove efficient within the framework of defense and self-protection practice. In other words, this means that theory cannot and must not be an end in itself, but must serve specific and concrete practice, General Ljubicic said. The federal secretary placed special emphasis on the need for the students, during their studies, to be educated and not merely trained.

The students must understand that they will come to hold a responsible and lofty task: They will train and prepare young people and our population to defend our country. Much is expected of your faculty, Ljubicic said. You must be professionally capable of carrying out social tasks, and in this matter the faculty will find everyone willing to help.

The meeting was attended by Col Gen Stane Potocar; Col Gen Petar Matic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Rajo Tanaskovic, commander of the Socialist Republic of Serbia's territorial defense; Col Gen Rahmija Kadenic, head of the center of high military schools; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Milan Daljevic, executive secretary in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and others.

ADMINISTRATION'S HANDLING OF OIL STOCKPILES CRITICIZED

LD132354Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The additional import consignment of 700,000 tons of crude oil, which has already began to arrive at the port of Rijeka, will, in a day or two, improve supplies to oil derivatives markets in Yugoslavia. INA [Industrija Nafte--oil industry enterprise] representatives said that the entire consignment would be processed in the Rijeka refinery.

During their conversation with journalists today, they criticized the federation administration because they had not approved supplementary oil imports in good time and said that this is the reason that today "all commercial network and refinery stockpiles in the country are empty." From the refineries, derivatives are dispatched directly to consumers which, coupled with empty stores, is the reason for the present market shortage.

Presenting an assessment of the Yugoslav oil industry, the INA representatives believe that repetition of the present situation can be avoided next year if domestic refineries are insured a total of 18.7 million tons of crude oil, in which the share of oil from our own oilfields will be 4.2 million tons. In addition, the import of about 2.2 million tons of oil derivatives will be necessary.

INA refineries in Rijeka, Sisak, Brod and Lendava should process 9 million tons of foreign and 3 million tons of domestic crude oil. As stated today however, appropriate federal organs do not agree with this assessment of SFRY market requirements in 1979.

WHEAT SOWING ESTIMATED 80 PERCENT BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD131304Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Wheat sowing is estimated to be 80 percent below the planned target of 1.63 million hectares. This problem, which applies to the whole country, but in particular to Serbia proper, was discussed at a recent session of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber coordinating committee for the promotion of production, processing and circulation of wheat. Among reasons to which the shortfall in sowing is attributed are the fact that protective prices, which were due by 1 October, were not laid down in time and the drought, which delayed the harvest in many wheat-producing areas. In the coordinating committee's assessment, if the planned sowing is not realized, satisfaction of domestic needs and creation of reserve supplies will be brought into question, and for this reason they are recommending that the sowing of wheat continue as long as weather permits, into December if necessary.